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FREMONT NURSERY



TALISMAN — Orange and Scarlet.

E. G. HILL — Scarlet shading to deeper red.

PRES. HOOVER — Orange and Pink.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL — Apricot and Rose.

BRIARCLIFF — Silvery Rose Pink.

JULIEN POTIN — Clear Yellow, Orange center.

FREMONT



OHIO



INTRODUCTION

THE FREMONT NURSERY was established in its present location in 1858 and has been in business continuously ever since.

The quality and reliability of our stock, with our reputation for square dealing has been the secret of our steady growth.

Our main nursery ground, consisting of about 65 acres, together with our large frost-proof nursery cellar and sales ground, is on South Buckland Ave., State Route No. 12, near Spiegel Grove State Park, the old homestead of the late President Hayes. Drives lead in from either Buckland Ave. or from South street.

Visitors are always welcome to our nursery or display grounds. You will find many things to interest you at all times.

Insurance and Guarantee—We guarantee our products to be of first quality, healthy and true to name. Any that do not so prove will be cheerfully replaced or purchase price refunded. We are not liable further than the original purchase price.

No one can do more than this at our prices. But for those who wish a further guarantee of growth we will make this special insurance proposition.

If payment in full is made on delivery of stock, plus 25% of same, we will guarantee the growth of same till the first day of the next following month of September, unless the stock is injured by fire, cattle, hogs or other stock, accidental or willful or malicious destruction or by floods. And provided we are notified of all loss on or before the said date of September first and are given an opportunity to inspect the stock if we so desire.

THE FREMONT NURSERY
FREMONT

HARRY S. DAY, Prop.

OHIO



An Evergreen planting made by the Fremont Nursery. Our stock includes many interesting varieties that make Evergreen planting so attractive.

SCARCE AND RARE PLANTS

While the following varieties are listed in their proper place in the catalogue we wish to call particular attention to them here for various reasons. To some because they are very scarce and difficult to obtain. Some of them have been sought for years by enthusiasts without success. To others because of their extraordinary worth.

Some of these are new and of recent introduction. Others are old varieties which were formerly imported in abundance but which because very scarce or entirely unobtainable when the importation of all plants was suddenly shut off by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Still others are old varieties, the great value and beauty of which has only recently become appreciated and which a sudden popular demand coming upon a scant supply made very scarce.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

CHERRY—Japanese Flowering, in variety.

MAPLE—Japanese, variety Ashio-Beni, the best red variety. Also other varieties. Do not plant any Japanese Maple in much shade.

MAGNOLIA—Hardy Chinese varieties. Have been "off the market" for a number of years.

PRUNUS NEWPORT—Red Leaf Plum, the best red leaf variety we have ever grown being much superior to Pissardi or Othello.

PRUNUS TRILOBA—Beautiful hardy little trees covered in Spring with a mass of double pink flowers. Blooms the first year.

VINES

EUONYMUS—Vegetus, the large leaf "evergreen bittersweet." Clings to brick or stone. A wonderful vine.

POLYGONUM, AUBERTI—"Silver Lace Vine." Grows twenty feet in one season producing through summer and fall great foamy sprays of white flowers and a well established plant during its long flowering period is a mass of bloom.

ROSES

Many new and rare varieties. President Hoover, Talisman, Dame Edith Helen, Edith Nellie Perkins and many others in Hybrid Teas. Golden Salmon and Gruss an Aachen in Baby Ramblers and especially the new yellow climber, Primrose.



Prunus Triloba

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—Low, dwarf growing, with evergreen foliage, blooming all summer.

BEAUTY BUSH (*Kolkwitzia Amabilis*)—Called the "perfect shrub" from the standpoint of form, habit, foliage and flower. We believe this shrub is going to require a little longer time to come into blooming than most others.

BARBERRY, RED LEAFED—Splendid if planted in full exposure to the sun. Disappointing if planted in shade or partial shade. Has all the varied uses of the green variety and is a splendid addition to a shrub planting.

COTONEASTER—Several varieties both dwarf and standard. Beautiful plants with leaves holding on till late in the winter and with red berries. These are bound to grow in popularity.

DAPHNE CNEORUM—Dwarf, evergreen shrub blooming both Spring and Fall.

DEUTZIA, MAGNIFICA—Pure white flowers in great profusion.

FORSYTHIA, SPECTABILIS — The most showy of all Forsythias.



Philadelphus or Syringa

PHILADELPHUS OR SYRINGA, BOUQUET BLANC—Medium Height, covered with garlands of double white sweet scented clusters of flowers. Each small branch is a full bouquet.

PHILADELPHUS, VIRGINALIS—Tall growing. Flowers very large, double or semi-double and very sweet scented. Usually produces a few flowers all through the season after the heavy crop of blooms in early summer.

SPIREA—Korean, the best of all the Spireas.

VIBURNUM CARLESI—The pink Snowball. Wonderful waxy pink and white clusters of arbutus scented flowers. We believe we are the only ones that can offer you large plants, 10 years of age and 3 to 4 ft. high and 3 to 4 ft. across the top.



Red Leaved Barberry

EVERGREENS

BLUE SPRUCE—Moerheims, an improvement on Kesters. Enough said.

EUONYMOUS PATENS—The new evergreen shrub.

JAPANESE YEWs—*Cuspidata*, *Capitata* and *Brevifolia*; wonderful evergreens. Very dwarf and slow growing. Perfectly hardy anywhere.

JUNIPERS—Many new and scarce varieties.

PEONIES

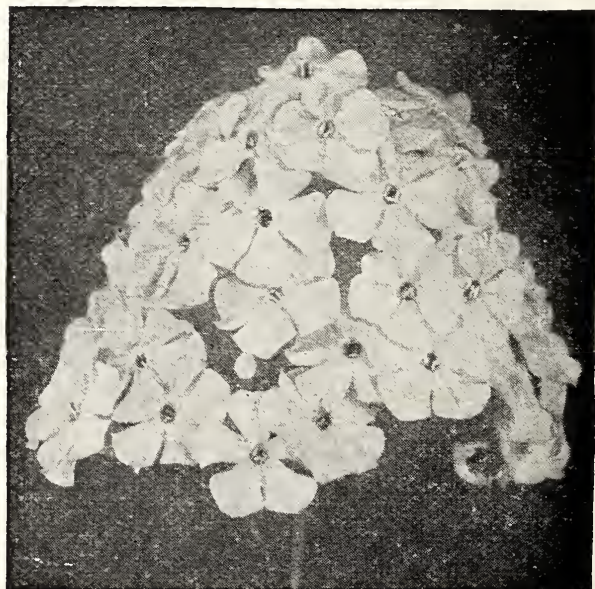
FRINGE LEAF—Beautiful fringe like foliage with a large double fiery red bloom nestled in the center of each stem.

SINGLE REGENT—Extraordinary bloomer. Sweet scented. Delicate flesh tint turning to white. Large yellow center. Succeeds everywhere.

Several new varieties, as *Solange*, *Therese*, *Walter Faxon*, etc. at a popular price.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

We receive hundreds of letters every year from pleased and satisfied customers, complimenting us upon the character of our stock, our efficient packing, etc. A few typical testimonials will be found scattered through this catalogue, but we have not the space to even attempt to print them all.



Hardy Phlox

PERENNIALS

AETHIONEMA—Among the best hardy little rock plants known.

CALENDRIA—Wonderful rock plant with beautiful double red flowers.

DESMODIUM—Sometimes classed as a shrub. blooms in late summer. Fine.

HELIANTHEMUM—Another invaluable rock plant, not generally known.

HEUCHERA-BRIZOIDES—“Coral Bells”—Far superior to the other varieties as Sanguinea. Blooms all summer.

PHLOX, HARDY—We offer a number of the more well-known varieties in our catalogue, but under the heading of New Varieties we offer a number that have only recently been put on the market.

We call especial attention to Coccinea which has attracted the attention of everyone who has seen it on our grounds. We call it the finest shade of salmon that we have ever seen.

SEDUMS—A number of varieties, beautiful creeping hardy rock plants.



Sedum

TROLLIUS EUROPEUS (Globe Flower)—Waxy, yellow, buttercup like flowers which are semi double, with a beautiful yellow center.

YUCCA-VARIEGATED LEAF—A wonderful improvement on the old type.

FRUIT TREES

CHERRY—Sweet varieties on Mazzard root. See catalogue for explanation of the difference in roots. Why plant the ordinary sweet cherry tree when one on a mazzard root will transplant easier, grow better, produce more and last much longer?

BRASSINGTON CHERRY—A sub-acid variety destined to take the lead of all sour or sub-acid varieties. Not affected by shot hole fungus.

PEACH TREES—We offer a number of varieties that are especially hardy in both wood and bud for territory demanding an extra hardy variety.

We also offer, for the commercial grower, a number of Elberta varieties constituting an Elberta season extending over a period of five or six weeks.



Braxington Cherry

A WORD ABOUT SIZES AND PRICES

The shrubs, trees and plants listed in our catalogue and price list, in case no size is stated are the size usually considered, by reliable growers and dealers, as representative of the variety. In dwarf shrubs the size is usually from 15 to 18 inches or from 18 to 24 inches in height with a good root system and good strong body. In intermediate growing shrubs it is usually 18 to 24 inches or 2 to 3 feet, and in tall growing varieties it is usually 2 to 3 feet or 3 to 4 feet.

They must not be confounded with the small weak plants, frequently only divisions or rooted cuttings often used in the cheaper class of trade, which frequently do not prove true to name and seldom survive longer than the first season if they do that. To list a shrub or evergreen simply as 2 yr. or 3 yr. means nothing. We could furnish you a shrub less than a foot high that was 2 years old or we could furnish you one of the same variety and age, grown in the same row that was 4 to 5 ft. high.

Our soil produces a wonderful root system on all trees, plants and shrubs.

We respectfully solicit your orders and feel assured that if we receive them once that we will continue to receive them in the future.

We have a standing offer TO DUPLICATE THE OFFER OF ANY PERSON ANYWHERE, provided size and quality are considered.

The Fremont Nursery

FREMONT

HARRY S. DAY, Prop.

OHIO



Ornamental Flowering Shrubs

In Shrubs we pursue the same policy as we do in fruits, viz: to offer only those which we have known to succeed and those which we consider as hardy in this latitude. We test many new ones each year as they are offered and if they meet our requirements in a shrub we adopt it permanently and offer it for sale. We now have a business in landscape work that requires thousands of shrubs each year. We will prepare planting plans and estimates when desired. Our Shrubs will be found especially well rooted as our soil produces an abundance of fibrous roots.

ALMOND

PINK FLOWERING ALMOND—Rose-pink April. Very attractive shrub. The plants are usually thickly studded with double pink flowers of medium size from base to tip of branch.

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON

Bloom in August and September when most other shrubs are not in bloom. We offer a full range of color, mostly double, as follows: *Anemoneflorus*, light rose pink; *Ardens*, violet purple; *Banner*, variegated pink and white; *Boule De Feu*, red; *Coelestris*, single blue; *Duchess de Brabant*, red; *Jeanne d'Arc*, white; *Lady Stanley*, bluish white with red eye; *Purpurea*, semi-double purple; *Variegata*, or *Spot Leaf*, leaves variegated green and white.

AMORPHA FRUTICOSA

Grows 6 to 10 feet high in large spreading bush form, with bright green leaves in pinnate arrangement; flowers deep violet blue, in June.

ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA

Long, slender, gracefully arching branches and bright green, compound foliage. Makes a small tree in time, especially attractive on rocky slopes. Greenish white flowers in long umbels.

AZALEA—THE AZALEAS

These are, without exception, the most showy of flowering shrubs. Dwarf in habit, they associate well with other shrubs, or can be grouped

in masses. They prefer deep leaf-mould soil or peat, which will not dry out in summer.

A. MOLLIS—Dwarf habit and larger flowers than the *Ghent*. Resembles *Rhododendron*; good foliage; flowers in all shades of red, white, yellow and orange; perfectly hardy, thriving in sunny positions anywhere.



Althea or Rose of Sharon



Cotoneaster Horizontalis

BARBERRY

THUNBERGII—A most interesting and valuable shrub. Habit dwarf and spreading but delicate and shapely. Blooms in May, are white and a profusion of scarlet berries. Autumn foliage brilliant.

RED-LEAVED—(New). An outstanding novelty that is of great value. Similar in every respect to the green leaved Japanese Barberry, but color of the foliage is a rich, bronzy red and retains its rich hue all summer, and in fall changes to shades of rich orange, scarlet and red, more brilliant than the ordinary barberry. To keep its brilliant red color all summer it should be planted in full exposure to the sun. Do not plant it in shade.

BEAUTY BUSH (Kolkwitzia Amabilis)

A wonderful new shrub from Asia. It is rightly named Beauty Bush and has all the merits of the perfect shrub. Grows 6 to 9 ft. when mature. Erect and twiggy, producing long, arching branches covered in the Spring with clusters of small tubular flowers of the honeysuckle type, in such profusion that the entire bush is one solid mass of delicate pink. The foliage and habit are very attractive when the bush is not in flower. Perfectly hardy.

BUDDLEIA VEITCHIANA**BUTTERFLY BUSH OR SUMMER LILAC—**

One of the most desirable summer flowering shrub-like plants, beginning to bloom in July. The flowers are of a pleasing shade of violet mauve, and are borne in dense cylindrical spikes, which under liberal cultivation, are from 12 to 15 inches in length by 3 inches in diameter; it succeeds everywhere and flowers freely the first season planted, and is always admired. Tops die back to the ground in winter.

CALYCANTHUS OR SWEET SCENTED SHRUB

Blooms in June, and at intervals through the summer. Flowers of a rare chocolate color; rich foliage. The wood and blossoms have a peculiarly agreeable flavor. Three to five feet high when fully grown.

CARAGANA—SIBERIAN PEA SHRUB

ARBORESCENS—Growing 10 to 12 feet tall in good soil, it makes a handsome show in late spring with its compound, bright green foliage and numerous small clusters of bright yellow flowers. It is perfectly hardy and is valuable either for mass or individual planting.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA

SWEET PEPPER BUSH—A handsome little shrub, delightfully fragrant in August and September when covered with long showy wands of creamy white flowers. It is valuable for the front of the border, as it grows only 3 to 5 feet tall, and on account of its pleasing scent, is very popular in the little shrub groups so often planted in the corners made by the porch steps.

COLUTEA—BLADDER SENNA

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS—July. Of compact growth. Light green, acacia-like foliage; yellowish-red, peashaped flowers, followed by curious red, bladder-shaped pods. Hardy and good in any soil.

CORNUS—CORNEL OR DOGWOOD

CORNUS ALBA SIBIRICA—In the winter this is the most showy of all the shrubs, standing out bright and cheerful with its brilliant red bark. It should be planted in groups where its color effect is visible at a distance. It has healthy, compact foliage, white flowers and white berries.

C. ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA—A splendid variegated form of the above, with silver and green foliage.

C. ALBA SPAETHI—One of the finest of recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with pale yellow and most distinct and valuable in all planting.

C. PANICULATA (Panicked or Gray Dogwood)—July and August A bush with a multitude of finely-branched gray twigs and stems, the whole plant taking the form of a round umbel of twigs.

C. STOLONIFERA AUREA (Golden-barked Dogwood)—A striking contrast when planted with the red-barked variety.

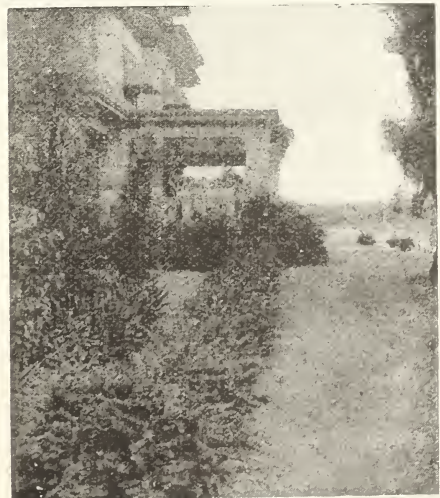
COTONEASTER

A class of handsome fruiting shrubs only recently brought into general use. Their brilliant autumn foliage and vivid fruits adapt them to rocky and wall adornment, as well as to any usage in well drained soil with plenty of sunlight.

ACUTIFOLIA—Very hardy. Dark green leaves. Brilliant autumn foliage. Black berries.

DIVARICATA—6 ft. Oval, lustrous, fall crimsoning leaves. Fruits bright.

HORIZONTALIS—Densely spreading, horizontal branches. Shiny oval leaves; persisting scarlet fruits. Dwarf. A little tender.



Barberry Hedge

CYDONIA

JAPONICA (Japan Quince)—One of the best known shrubs in cultivation. Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Makes a good hedge.

DEUTZIA

CRENATA—Double white flowers tinged with rose. Blooms the middle of June. Five feet high when fully grown.

GRACILIS—A graceful and charming shrub with pure white flowers. Blooms the middle of June. Two feet high when fully grown.

LEMOINE—An intermediate growing form with beautiful white flowers in clusters, covering the entire bush and blooming earlier than the other varieties.

MAGNIFICA—Of the Crenata type, erect panicles, double; a mass of pure white bloom in June. One of the best.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—One of the finest varieties, producing large double white flowers, the back of the petals slightly tinged with rose. It excels all of the older sorts in size of flowers, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit. Blooms early in June.

ELDER

AUREA (Golden Elder)—Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this European Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white, in flat topped cymes. Grows naturally 10 to 15 feet, but can be pruned into a neat, compact little bush.

EUONYMUS—STRAWBERRY TREE

EUONYMUS ALATUS (Winged Burning Bush). A handsome shrub 6 to 8 ft. tall, with corky-winged branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves oval, bright green fading in Autumn with gorgeous tones of red and crimson. Attracts attention wherever seen.

E. AMERICANA (Strawberry Bush)—May. Forms a low, round-headed tree, very compact. Foliage dark, associating well with the pendulous orange and red fruit of Autumn.



Forsythia

FORSYTHIA

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)—These splendid old shrubs growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring before leaves appear. The upright forms make excellent tall hedges, and are bright-hued flowers for massed shrub groups.

FORTUNEI—Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow. One of the best early flowering shrubs, the flowers appearing before the leaves. Hardy. Four to eight feet.

INTERMEDIA—One of the most floriferous shrubs, with slender, arching branches, and dark green lustrous leaves. It blooms so early that it is frequently covered with its bright golden flowers while the ground is covered with snow. It is one of the very first promises of the bright and beautiful spring days to follow.

INTERMEDIA SPECTABILIS—The most showy form.

SUSPENS—Long, curving branches; used for covering arches and trellises.

FRINGE

PURPLE—Also known as Purple Mist, Smoke Tree, and Smoke Plant. Covered during mid-summer with loose panicles of curious hair or fringe-like flowers, giving it a mist-like and novel appearance.

WHITE—A superb shrub, attaining a size of from ten to twenty feet. Has a compact, roundish form, large glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers. Blossoms in May and June. An entirely different plant from the above.

HONEYSUCKLES

FRAGRANTISSIMA—Not a showy sort, but its early pink and white flowers are sweetly fragrant, and its foliage remains until late in winter, if somewhat sheltered.

MORROWI—A spreading shrub with attractive white flowers, with brilliant red fruits in the fall.

PINK TARTARIAN—A well known shrub; flowers light pink, which appear in May.

RED TARTARIAN—Similar, but deep pink or red.

WHITE TARTARIAN—Like the preceding, but has white flowers.



Deutzia

HYDRANGEA

ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA—A grand addition to summer flowering hardy shrubs dwarfing the show of others in July and August by the magnitude and profusion of its flower heads. The flowers are, in a large way, similar to the familiar "Snowball" in appearance, and are so conspicuously white and imposing that whether as single specimens, as cut flowers or in groupings, their presence is predominant.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—September. Bears immense cone-shaped heads of white flowers, turning later to shades of pink and red. Given plenty of water and hard pruning every fall, its heads of bloom attain immense size.

HYPERICUM—See Perennials.

KERRIA

Although the Kerria is among our most valuable shrubs we can no longer recommend it because of a blight that is almost sure to kill it wherever it is planted.

LILACS

Lilacs are too well known to need an extended description. They are hardy and free blooming.

COMMON PURPLE—

COMMON WHITE—

The old-fashioned common purple and white lilacs.

PERSIAN—Attains a height of from 6 to 12 feet; small foliage; flowers bright purple. A native of Persia and a decided acquisition.

ROTHOMAGENSIS—Similar to the preceding.

VILLOSA—Dwarf growth, broad leaved; pinkish lilac flowers in long loose panicles. Late.

FRENCH LILACS, Named—These are far superior to the common lilacs. Bloom earlier and much finer blooms. Most of them are double. We have them in white and different shades of pink and purple.

All double unless specified.

Abel Carriere—Large, blue, reverse of petals rose. Belle de Nancy—Satin rose with lighter center. Large.

Chas. X.—Single. Reddish purple. Very strong grower.

Congo—Single. Long spikes of deep reddish purple.

De Mirabel—Single. Bluish violet.

Mme. Abel Chatenay—Very large, pure white.

Mme. Edouard Andre—Clear rose.

Mme. Lemoine—White, fine and showy.

Marie Legraye—Pure white. Large panicles. The greatest forcing lilac.

Othello—Single. Purplish red. Large trusses.



Hydrangea, P. G.

President Carnot—Pale blue with white center.

President Grevy—Blue, huge panicles.

President Viger—Bluish lilac. Extra fine.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth—Very dark red.

Long panicles. Single.

Vestal—Single. Enormous trusses of large perfectly formed pure white flowers. One of the very finest.

Waldeck Rosseau—Dark red.

PRIVET

CALIFORNIA—Quick growing, straight, densely clothed shoots, the foliage in precise arrangement, a dark shiny green. The handsomest and most generally used of the entire group for hedging, clipped specimens, or for massing, but unfortunately not reliably hardy in the northern section.

AMOR RIVER (L. Amurense)—A very hardy northern grown type, vigorously upright and tall growing. The leaves are dark green, lustrous. Makes a strong, bold hedge with quite conspicuous bloom in erect white panicles.

ENGLISH (L. Vulgaris)—An old time garden type of informal habit. Gray-green bark and foliage, with white flowers and shining black berries.

IBOTA (Japanese)—Makes up into striking tall clumps, or informal screening hedges, with wide-spread curving branches; very vigorous and absolutely hardy. The foliage is grayish green; showy, fragrant white flower; blooms in June, followed by persisting blue-black berries.

REGELS—Resembles Ibota, except that it grows in a low spreading form.

RHODOTYPUS KERRIODES

WHITE KERRIA—An attractive shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with beautiful yellowish green, corrugated foliage and large, single white flowers late in May. The black seeds which follow are large and showy.

RHUS—THE SUMACHS

We can furnish the leading varieties of these as, Aromatica, Copallina, Glabra, Staghorn and Cut Lead.

RIBES—FLOWERING CURRANT

AUREUM—Yellow flowers in long showy racemes with spice like fragrance.

See back cover page for rare varieties and novelties, some of which can be obtained only from the Fremont Nursery.



Privet Hedge



Spirea Van Houttei

SPIREA

The varieties which we catalogue are exceedingly fine and interesting shrubs. They are hardy, easily grown, and as they bloom at different periods one may have flowers all summer.

ANTHONY WATERER—A new dwarf compact-growing shrub. Blossoms in broad, flat heads of beautiful deep red color. Bush grows 4 to 5 feet tall. A perpetual bloomer.

BILLARDI—Blossoms nearly all summer; rose-colored; fine feathery plume.

BILLARDI ALBA—White flowers, large clusters and bush grows 4 to 5 feet tall, similar to Billardi, but white.

CALLOSA ALBA—Dwarf. Of similar habit to the Anthony Waterer, but flowers are white.

FROEBELS—Dwarf, 2 to 3 feet. Flat heads of crimson flowers from June to September. Extra fine.

GOLDEN—Very strong growing bearing an abundance of fragrant flat clusters of flowers in June. Leaves bright yellow in the spring changing to a golden bronze in fall.

FRUNIFOLIA (Bridal Wreath)—The old-fashioned double flowered Spirea. Blossoms very early, the long slender branches being covered nearly their entire length with small double flowers. Foliage a beautiful shiny green.

SORBIFOLIA (Ash-leaved Spidea) — July Handsome foliage, resembling the Mountain Ash. Long showy panicles of white flowers. A fine Spirea.

THUNBERGII—A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves, and small white flowers; one of the best dwarfs.

VAN HOUTTEI—The finest of all Spireas, a most charming and beautiful shrub; having pure white flowers in clusters. Extraordinarily profuse in bloom, and the plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy. It is adapted to nearly all locations being excellent for hedging, grouping or specimens.

TRICHOCARPA (Korean Spirea)—A recent introduction from Korea. The best of all the spireas. When mature it is 4 to 6 feet tall and about as broad, forming a big dome shaped bush. Blossoms two weeks later than Van Houttei. Flowers are rounded clusters of snowy flowers with darker eyes. Perfectly hardy.

STEPHANANDRA

STEPHANANDRA, ELEXUOSA—An attractive shrub from Japan. of low, dense growth, with deeply cut foliage.

SNOWBERRY

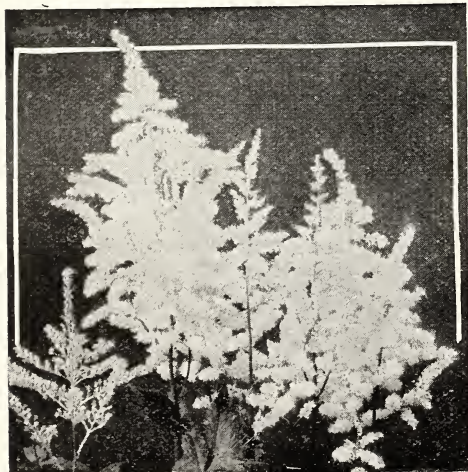
WHITE—A well known, shrub with small, pink flowers and large, white berries that hang on the plant the greater part of the winter.

RED—Red-fruited or Indian currant. A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and small fruit; fruit purple and hangs all winter.

SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE

BOUQUET BLANC—One of the newest and best of all the Syringas. Bound to rank with the Spirea Van Houttei, when it becomes known, and as showy as the latter, when it blooms. Flowers pure white with a semi-double appearance and completely covering the bush with a mantle of graceful beauty. The most sweet scented of any Syringa that we have ever seen. Bush remains in bloom for several weeks.

CORONARIUS (Garland Syringa)—A well known hardy shrub. White, fragrant flowers. Blossoms in June. Makes a large shrub.



Spirea Billardi

GOLDEN LEAVED—A small shrub of positive and striking beauty. The foliage is golden yellow, and retains its lovely color through the entire season. When set with other shrubs the contrast is very pleasing. White flowers. Blooms in June. Very hardy.

GRANDIFLORA—Foliage bright green; tall growing, pure white orange-like flowers in June.

VIRGINALIS—A magnificent new variety. Moderately tall, with good foliage and compact habit. The flowers are the largest, handsomest and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety, with longest blooming season.

TAMARIX

AFRICANA—Of tall, slender, upright growth with feathery, asparagus-like foliage. Beautiful green appearance. Bright pink flowers in racemes in May. Dark reddish-brown.

HISPIDA AESTIVALIS—Superior because of its abundant bluish foliage, and immense panicles of carmine-rose flowers in September. Quite distinct.



Syringa or Mock Orange

VIBURNUM—ARROWWOOD

CARLESI—Sweet scented, Pink snowball. See back cover page.

CASSINOIDES (Withe-rod)—Height 4 to 8 feet. Broad, flat topped panicles of creamy white in early summer, followed by pink berries which later change to blue.

DENTATUM (Arrowwood)—A bushy shrub with bright green, heart-shaped leaves, which change into rich purple and red. Creamy white flowers in flat cymes in late spring. Berries blue-black. Grows 8 to 12 feet in height.

LANTANA (Wayfaring Tree)—Grows 10 to 15 feet tall, with heart-shaped, crinkled leaves, and white flowers in May and June; fruits red.

LENTAGO (Sheepberry)—Grows to be a small tree, 30 feet high. White flowers in cymes in May and June. Large, oval, blue-black fruit.

OPULUS (High-Bush Cranberry)—A decorative native shrub, growing 8 to 10 feet high, with white flowers in May, followed by beautiful, showy clusters of scarlet fruits.

OPULUS STERILE (Common Snowball)—Well known; even more showy than the type, with its great clusters of scarlet fruits.

TOMENTOSUM—Flowers white, berries red to bluish black. Height 6 to 8 feet.

TOMENTOSUM PLICATUM (Japan Snowball)—Handsome, plicate leaves and more delicately formed, white flowers in clusters; red fruit.



Weigela Eva Rathke

WEIGELA

Of Japanese origin, producing in June and July superb, trumpet-shaped flowers of various colors, from the purest white to the richest red; very ornamental in the fall.

CANDIDA—Is of vigorous habit, an erect grower becoming in time a large sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and the plants continue to bloom during the summer.

EVA RATHKE—New. One of the best of the Weigelas, the plants having a vigorous habit and flowers. Blooms several times during the season, bearing freely well-shaped, large crimson red flowers.

ROSEA—The best known sort. From China. Rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms in June. Four to six feet.

VARIEGATED LEAVED—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, making the bush very conspicuous the entire season. Pink flowers blooming in June. A very desirable shrub.



Japan Snowball

Hardy Climbing Vines

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy, so easily grown, and so beautiful that they deserve greater attention than they receive. No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant wistaria, the graceful honeysuckle, or the charming and magnificent clematis when in the glory of full bloom, and there is nothing in art that will in any degree compare with the gorgeous hues of the ampelopsis after it assumes its brilliant tints.

ARISTOLOCHIA

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE—A rapid growing vine, with magnificent foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

BOSTON IVY—Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than foregoing. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. Foliage changes to crimson scarlet in autumn.

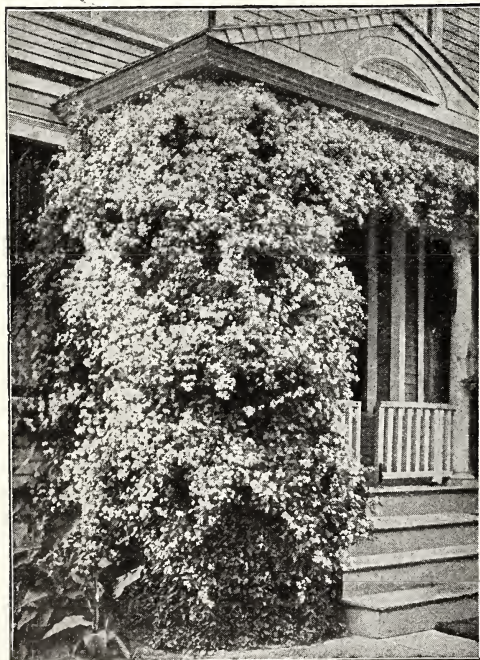
CLEMATIS

HENRYII—Fine bloomer; flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight petals. June to October.

JACKMANI—This is the variety upon which Mr. Jackman bestowed his name. It is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower and produces a mass of intense violet purple flowers from June to October.

MAD. EDWARD ANDRE—Red.

See back cover page for rare varieties and novelties, some of which can be obtained only from the Fremont Nursery.



Clematis Paniculata

PANICULATA—A great novelty from Japan; One of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy garden vines, a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, with fine foliage. Flowers medium size, very fragrant, produced in great profusion in late summer.

RAMONA—A new American seedling Clematis. It is a free and perpetual blooming variety; both on the old year's growth and also on the wood the current year; the color of the flower is a deep sky blue, and very attractive.

EUONYMUS

The most valuable evergreen vines in America.

CARRIERI—(Carrier's Evergreen Bittersweet)—A stronger grower than Euonymus radicans, with larger, ovate, green leaves. Half bush and half vine in habit of growth. If given support, it makes a very fine covering for a building or a wall; very rugged and a rapid grower, and may be used for evergreen hedges, as it can be sheared into any shape.

RADICANS—Deep green foliage useful for covering low foundation walls, or may be clipped the same as boxwood for an edging plant.

RADICANS VARIEGATA—A beautiful small-leaved green and white variegated form of the same habit as the type.

RADICANS VEGETUS (Evergreen Bittersweet)—A strong growing variety, with larger leaves than the type, and producing bright orange-red berries, which remain on the plant the greater part of the Winter. As an evergreen, absolutely hardy wall cover, this plant is unequalled.

POLYGONUM AUBERTI

SILVER LACE VINE—This is the latest addition to our list of practical hardy vines, a quick-growing type of twining habit averaging 25 feet in a season. The small, cordate foliage is fresh and shiny, although the base of stalk becomes somewhat woody. Produces more bloom than any other hardy vine, covering a season extending from late summer into the fall with an extravagance of large, foamy sprays in silvery white.

WISTARIA

CHINESE PURPLE—One of the most elegant climbing vines known, and a very rapid grower after it gets thoroughly established, sometimes making twenty feet of wood in a single season. Bears long clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June, and also in September. Extremely hardy. Attains a larger size than any other climber. To be sure to bloom you should use plants grafted from blooming wood.

CHINESE WHITE—A white form of the above.

HONEYSUCKLE

CHINESE TWINING—A well known vine holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

HALL'S JAPAN—A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT—Blooms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

SCARLET TRUMPET—Bright scarlet blossoms most all summer.

Deciduous Trees

The planting of well selected trees is a duty each landowner owes to himself and posterity, a duty which should not be delayed, the sooner planted the longer both yourself and the public may enjoy them. Trees and shrubs add value to your property.

NUT TREES

CHESTNUT (American Sweet)—A valuable native tree, useful and ornamental; timber is very durable, and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce.

WALNUT (Japan Sieboldi)—Perfectly hardy here, rapid grower, handsome form, immense leaves; bears young and abundantly; one of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts produced in clusters, resembles Butternut in shape and quality.

Black—Our native variety, valuable for its fruit and also for timber. Also white or Butternut and English.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

ARALIA Spinosa—(Hercules Club) (Devil's Walking Stick) A showy native tree with branched leaf stems two to three feet long. Used for tropical effect as it resembles a palm. Body covered with small spines. Very unique. Huge clusters of fine white flowers in July.

BIRCH

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (Pendula Laciniata)—This tree is indeed a picture of delicacy and grace. It presents a combination of attractive characteristics of which no other variety can boast. Leaves finely cut, branches drooping, silvery white.

CATALPA

CATALPA BUNGEI (Umbrella Catalpa)—Grafted on stems 4 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped tree without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green lying like shingles on a roof; always making a symmetrical head.



Catalpa Bungei

SPECIOSA—Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., on account of rapid growth and durability. Large heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow.

CHERRIES

JAPANESE FLOWERING—Double white, pink and red. Very fine and rare and in great demand.

JAPANESE WEEPING—A beautiful and dainty weeping variety with long slender drooping branches. Rose pink flowers the entire length of the limbs in early Spring.

CRABS—FLOWERING

ATROSANGUINEA—Makes a beautiful contrast to the other varieties by reason of its darker red flowers. The buds are deep purplish red, and the entire flower tinged purplish.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERED—One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flowering crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. A great acquisition, and certain to become very popular. Blooms when quite young.

SCHEIDECKERI (Double-flowering Crab)—Flowers double, bright rose, of great substance and durability. Splendid for cut flowers. Crabs are now very popular and beautiful.

CORNUS OR DOGWOOD

CORNUS FLORIDA (White-flowering Dogwood)
—B. American variety of irregular habit with spreading open top, growing about



American Elm

25 ft. high. The flowers are white, produced in May, followed by broad, spreading and drooping head. Very valuable for shade or timber. Hardy and succeeds well on most any soil, even adapted to low, wet black soils.

C. VAR RUBRA (Red-flowering Dogwood)—This merits all the favor which has been shown it by the public. The flowers are like Cornus florida, except that they are a deep rose-color, freely produced. A fit companion to the white form.

ELM

AMERICAN—A very large, rapid growing native tree with broad, spreading and drooping head. Very valuable for shade or timber. Hardy and succeeds well on most any soil, even adapted to low, wet black soils.

See Back Cover Page for Rare Varieties and Novelties.



Cut Leaf Birch

HORSE CHESTNUT

WHITE FLOWERING—Decidedly the finest variety of this family. Makes a beautiful tree of regular outline. Exceedingly hardy and free from all diseases. Covered in May with magnificent white flowers tinged with red. Forty to fifty feet when fully grown.

KOELREUTERIA—VARNISH TREE

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA—If only for its mass of orange-yellow flowers, which in July cover the tree, this should be grown. It is a small-growing tree from China, with large pinnate leaves. An unusually good lawn tree.

LINDEN

AMERICAN—A stately tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, shining cordate leaves. Valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July.

EUROPEAN—Largely used for street and ornamental planting, developing into beautiful specimens.

LARIX—LARCH

LARIX EUROPAEA (European Larch)—Compact in growth, with light green foliage and drooping habit. Valuable as a timber tree. Resembles an Evergreen in summer.

LIQUIDAMBAR

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFOLIA—(Sweet Gum). Its star-shaped leaves, glossy and green in Summer, takes on in the Fall the most intense shades of purple, orange and crimson, and for this Autumn aspect alone, it should be grown.



American Linden

MAGNOLIA (Hardy)

The beautiful and rare Japanese varieties with large tulip-shaped flowers opening before the leaves, have been practically off the market for a number of years. We have a limited supply of fine plants to offer this year, being mostly of the *Soulangiana Nigra* variety.

SOULANGEANA—Large pink and white flowers blooming early.

SOULANGEANA NIGRA—Large dark red flowers and very large glossy deep green leaves. A beautiful bush, blooms two weeks later than the preceding. Never caught by late frosts here.

GLAUCA (Sweet Bay)—An American variety. When planted in moist soil this makes a handsome tree, 30 to 40 feet high. Its leaves are glossy, laurel-like, almost evergreen. In June its pure white flower cups are lovely and fragrant.

MAPLE

The vigorous growth, fine form, hardiness, freedom from disease, and adaptability to all soils, renders the maple one of the best trees for the purpose of shade. It has few equals for the street or park.

ASH LEAVED—A hardy native sort. Ash-like foliage, spreading head. Rapid growth. Hardy.

GINNALA (Siberian Maple) — More like a large shrub with three-lobed leaves and flowers



Norway Maple

in long panicles. Foliage turns bright red in autumn. Sometimes used as a substitute for the Japanese Maple.

JAPAN—See back cover page.

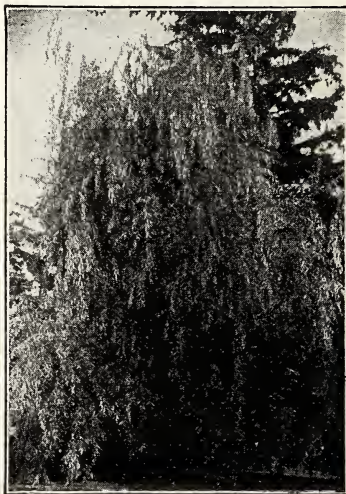
NORWAY (*Platanoides*)—Large, compact habit, and broad, deep, green, shining foliage. A stout, vigorous grower. One of the best for the street or park. Forty to fifty feet when grown.

SCHWEDLERI—A beautiful variety of Purple Leaf Norway and crimson color which changes to purplish green on the older leaves.

SILVER LEAVED or **WHITE**—Foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. An exceedingly rapid grower and makes a large tree.

SUGAR or **ROCK**—The well known native variety. Valuable for the street or park. Fifty to sixty feet when fully grown.

WIER'S CUT LEAVED—Grows rapidly, and the shoots are so slender and drooping that it has a decidedly graceful appearance. The leaves are deeply and delicately cut. A large tree if undisturbed, but will stand severe pruning, and so may be easily adapted to small places.



Weeping Willow



Mountain Ash

MOUNTAIN ASH

EUROPEAN—A more desirable variety than the American, being of finer growth and form. It blossoms during the early spring, after which the bright scarlet berries are formed in clusters. Twenty to thirty-five feet when fully grown.

MULBERRY

TEA'S WEEFING—Perfectly hardy, forming a natural umbrella-shaped top or head; foliage handsome; a fine ornamental for the lawn.

OAK

PIN—Broadly pyramidal in habit, described as half-weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows comparatively fast up to 60 to 80 feet. The leaves are deep green, glossy, and finely divided; orange-scarlet in fall. One of the richest and finest boulevard trees.

POPLARS

Poplars are desirable where rapid growing varieties are wanted, and they are also very distinct and striking.

CAROLINA—Of compact habit. A very rapid grower. A desirable tree for the seashore and for our large cities, where escaping gas kills most shade trees. Fifty to sixty feet.

LOMBARDY—From Italy. Remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Of great value for planting with other trees to break the average height and form. Fifty to seventy-five feet.

SIMONI—Medium height, bushy and rapid growing. Foliage small, oval, tapering at stem. Very dark lustrous green. Bark stained with red.

PRUNUS—PLUM

OTHELLO—A handsome lawn tree with reddish purple foliage.

PISSARDI—Another variety with purplish leaves.

NEWPORT—A new variety from the northwest. We consider this the brightest red of all the purple leaved plums. The young leaves are red right from the start.

TRILOBA FL-PL. (Double-flowering Plum)—A charming shrub or small tree, 3 to 5 feet high, of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in spring before its leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of pink blossoms.

RED BUD—JUDAS TREE

Before the foliage appears, the stems are clothed with a profusion of reddish-purple flowers, quite unique in color and appearance. The leaves are heart-shaped with a glossy surface.

SYCAMORE—EUROPEAN

As an ornamental tree for large grounds, or as a shade tree for street planting, this has no superior. It is a rapid grower, attains a large size, and presents a striking combination of majesty and gracefulness. The foliage is heavy and not subject to ravages of insects.

THORN—DOUBLE FLOWERING OR HAWTHORN

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN—Of quick growth, showy, and perhaps the best sort. The large, perfectly double flowers in May are a rich, glowing crimson.

DOUBLE PINK HAWTHORN—Pretty, rose-colored, double blooms in May.

Also double white Hawthorn.

TULIP TREE

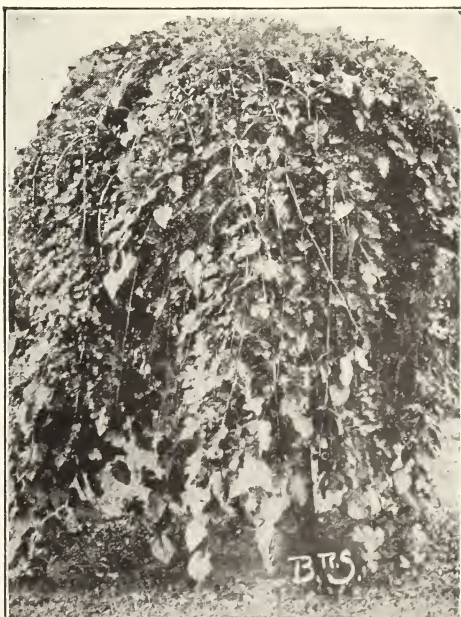
Among the largest of our native trees, forming broad, spreading specimens. Leaves glossy and fiddle-shaped. The flowers resemble Tulips, and are large and greenish-yellow, blotched with orange, appearing in June.

WILLOW

BABYLONICA (Babylonian Willow)—The well-known large Weeping Willow. Most valuable as a single specimen to contrast with upright trees.

DISCOLOR (Pussy Willow)—A strong, erect grower, producing the large purplish catkins in very early spring. In much demand for "spray" bouquets. Grows anywhere.

WISCONSIN WEEPING—A variety resembling the Babylonian Willow, except that it is more hardy.



Weeping Mulberry

EVERGREENS

Every lawn, park, etc., should have at least a few of these beautiful specimens to give the bit of color that is needed to set off the rest of the planting. They are especially valuable backgrounds against which to group other trees and plants with beautiful colored leaves and branches.

Our Evergreens are exceedingly well rooted and the more rare varieties are taken up with a ball of earth on the roots. We have recently added a line of the very rare and beautiful varieties, all of which are perfectly hardy, unless noted.

ARBOR VITAE

AMERICAN—A native variety, valuable for hedges. Stands shearing well.

COMPACTA ARBOR-VITAE—This is a decided globe type, growing as broad as it does high. Deep green foliage in summer.

ERICOIDES (Heath-Leaved Arbor Vitae). A very pretty dense little shrub of the Tom Thumb type.

HOVEYI—Compact, dense and conical with light yellowish green foliage.

GLOBOSA—Similar to Compacta.

LUTEA (George Peabody)—Golden yellow, the entire season; grows in a pyramidal shape.

PYRAMIDAL—Grows in a beautiful pyramidal shape. Heavy, dark green foliage; the best evergreen for cemetery purposes obtainable.

SIBERIAN ARBOR VITAE (T. Wareana)—A very dark green the entire year and for this reason most popular.

TOM THUMB ARBOR VITAE—This is an exceptionally dwarf-growing variety; globe shaped and seldom reaching 2 feet in height. It is very bright green in summer, changing to bronze in winter, being decidedly different from other varieties. Foliage very finely cut and lacy.

WOODWARDS—Another globe headed variety similar to Globosa but a little more drooping.

BIOTA (CHINESE ARBOR VITAE)

The Biotas are a distinctive class of very beautiful evergreens, but should be planted where they will be slightly protected in our cold winters.

BIOTA AUREA CONSPICUA—Very distinctive bright golden in summer and bronze yellow in winter.

BIOTA AUREA NANA (Berckman's Golden Arbor Vitae)—Very dwarf, one of the most beautiful. Golden yellow in summer, bright green in winter. Foliage arranged in lacy, flat vertical layers.

ORIENTAL—The type grows bushy and tall. Light green. Rapid grower.

ORIENTAL BAKERI—A fairly rapid, very compact, pointed cone shape of dark green color throughout the year.

ORIENTAL COMPACTA—A very compact, dwarf type. Selected from more hardy stock.

ORIENTAL PYRAMIDAL—A pyramid shaped variety of rapid growth and bright green all winter. One of the hardiest.

ORIENTAL PYRAMIDAL AUREA—A fine golden form of the preceding.



Some of our Living Christmas Trees 1930.

FIR

BALSAM OR AMERICAN SILVER—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form, even when young; leaves dark green above and silvery beneath.

CONCOLOR—A picturesque Colorado species; long, leathery leaves, with glaucous tinge when young, becoming pale green with age. Branches arranged in horizontal whorls.

DOUGLAS—From the mountains of Colorado. A rapid grower, leaves light green above, glaucous below. Conical form, branches spreading, light and graceful.

JAPANESE CEDAR

CRYPTOMERIA LOBBI COMPACTA (Japanese Cedar)—Very rare. Very peculiar formation. Narrow irregular column, compact and picturesque. Rich bronze in winter.

JUNIPER

CHINENSIS (Chinese Juniper)—Pyramidal of columnar outline, foliage of a pleasing grayish green color when fresh, maturing to real dark green.

CHINENSIS MASCULA—Compact, upright, pyramidal, rapid of growth. Grayish green color summer and winter.

COMMUNIS DEPRESSA AUREA—A beautiful low growing, spreading type with bright yellow foliage.

COMMUNIS DEPRESSA PLUMOSA (Andorra Juniper)—One of the most valuable low growing Junipers. Always attractive and dependable. Rich bright green in summer, but takes on a rich purple bronze shade after the first frosts, which it holds all winter. Not the shade of brown that is objectionable, but a beautiful rich shade. A decided novelty.

ENGLISH—Makes a dense pyramidal specimen; foliage, grayish green.

HORIZONTALIS—A beautiful low growing prostrate form spreading out very close to the ground. Much used for rockeries and ground cover. Bright green.

HORIZONTALIS GLAUCA—Similar in habit but with a silvery color.

IRISH—Erect, slender and formal in habit; foliage sage green, very compact; making a splendid column, sometimes 15 to 20 feet high; much used in cemeteries.

JAPONICA (Japanese Juniper)—Slow growing Spreading with dark green scaly leaves. Very hardy and rich green all winter. Especially adapted to rock work or foundation planting.

PFITZERIANA—One of the finest of the Juniper family. Graceful spreading branches, graceful in shape and fine in foliage. Very hardy and succeeds everywhere. The most satisfactory low spreading evergreen.

SABINA—Handsome moss green foliage; adapted to use as a filler in Evergreen groups, its main branches protruding from the crown at a 45 degree angle; or as a dwarf ground cover, grouped together fan shaped.

SQUAMATA MEYERI—A low growing variety with distinct blue glaucous foliage. Dwarf.

SCOPOLORUM (Silver Juniper) — Narrow compact and cylindrical with a silvery gloss where ever the new growth appears. Stands dry soils well.

STRICTA (Excelsa or Greek Juniper)—This is an unusually attractive dwarf pyramidal form with very compact bluish green foliage. It is vigorous in growth and not particular as to soil.

STRICTA VARIEGATA—Similar to above but having a number of white or creamy tips to the branches.

SWEDISH (Dwarf)—Dwarf, compact, semi-pyramidal habit of growth; foliage light green, not changing in winter.

SWEDISH (Tall) — A tall rapid growing juniper, with light green fluffy foliage.

TAMARISCIFOLIA (Tamarix-leaved)—A beautiful trailing form of Savin, with bluish green



Attractive Evergreens

foliage. The construction is dense and very fine like the tamarix foliage, especially attractive when showing new growth.

VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar)—Tapering form, bright, rich green foliage. Useful for ornamental planting.

VIRGINIANA CANNARTI — A pyramidal, compact grower of medium size. Rich green heavily tufted foliage. A rare variety propagated by grafting. Has blue and silver berries in fall.

VIRGINIANA GLAUCA — A beautiful and graceful tree with cedar like foliage of a distinct silvery hue. The Blue Cedar, extra fine.

VIRGINIANA KETELEERI—A very hardy compact variety pyramidal in form with deep green scale like leaves.

VIRGINIANA SCOTTI (Scotts Juniper)—Compact, columnar form and very hardy. Beautiful fresh green color.

WAUKEGAN—A highly developed selection from Sabina Prostrata; ground-covering, closely compact. The beautiful silvery blue color assumes a rich purple hue with the first autumn frosts.

PINE

SCOTCH—A fine, robust, rapid growing tree with stout erect shoots and silvery-green foliage.

AUSTRIAN OR BLACK—A bush growing sort. Leaves long, stiff, dark green. Makes a large spreading tree.

DENSIFLORA (Japanese Red Pine)—A bushy variety with long bright green needles.

UMBRACULIFERA (Japanese Umbrella Pine)—A very dwarf and very odd evergreen. Has a short stocky stem 6 or 7 inches long, from which numerous short branches shoot evenly making a perfectly flat topped tree. Rare.

WHITE—A native tree with light silvery foliage. The varieties of pines are especially valuable when tall windbreaks are desired. They are more rapid growing than other evergreens.

MUGHO (Dwarf Mountain Pine)—A very broad spreading variety, yet always retains a symmetrical shape. Pine for planting on stony banks, slopes, etc. Grows 6 to 8 feet high.

RETINOSPORA—JAPAN CYPRESS

FILIFERA (Thread-branched Japan Cypress)—Slender, string-like, bright green foliage, drooping in long filaments. Graceful.

OBTUSA (Obtused-leaved Japan Cypress)—Graceful, fern-like foliage, distinct and beautiful.

OBTUSA CRISPIS—A beautiful form of Obtusa, very dense and a splendid light yellow color.



Retinospora Plumosa

OBTUSA GRACILIS—A compact dark green foliated sort of great merit.

OBTUSA GRACILIS AUREA—Similar to the above but with golden foliage.

OBTUSA NANA COMPACTA—One of the finest of the family in showy arrangements of foliage, very dwarf, dense, slow-growing habit, and great depth of color.

PLUMOSA OR PLUME LIKE RETINOSPOEA—A beautiful tree having flat, feather-foliage of a light green color; stands shearing well.

PLUMOSA AUREA OR GOLDEN CYPRESS—The most popular of all golden evergreens. Has soft plume-like golden foliage which is particularly bright in the spring.

PISIFERA—Cone-shaped foliage fine cut and rather drooping at tips. One of the best.

PISIFERA AUREA—This has the same habit of growth as above, but all new growth is yellow or real light green. Looks something like an Arbor Vitae.

SUARROSA VEITCHII—Dense growth; soft beautiful silvery blue foliage, arranged in spirals which give the impression of boiling over. Shows to best advantage close against dark greens.

SUARROSA SULPHUREA—Similar to the above but with a sulphury hue.

SPRUCE

BLACK HILLS—A very dense growing variety of more slow and compact growth than the Norway. Many trees have a glaucous tinge.

COLORADO SPRUCE—A magnificent tree, with brilliant foliage that makes it a striking object in any landscape. Hardy in any exposure, of vigorous growth and elegant habit, with broad, plummy branches, often regularly set in whorls.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—Selected specimens from the Colorado seedlings, which have developed a strong, distinct blue sheen. This conspicuous tree is of extra value for specimen or group planting; second in importance only to its grafted form, the aristocratic Koster's Blue, or the newer and improved Moerheims.

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE—Previously considered the best of the blue spruces. Foliage silvery blue, densely crowded on the many branches.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE—A graceful tree, with loose, open growth and yew-like foliage. It can be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil. One of the very best evergreens to plant.

MOERHEIMS BLUE SPRUCE—Recently imported from Holland. An improvement on Koster's. The best blue of all. See last cover page.

NORWAY—Of large and lofty appearance. Well adapted for large enclosures, and stands pruning well when used for hedges. It is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; very popular and deservedly so. We supply thousands of these for Christmas every year.

TAXUS-YEW

The Yews are choice, dwarf evergreens, densely clothed with small, blackish green leaves. Fertile specimens have scarlet berries in autumn.

CANADENSIS (American Yew)—A low, weeping, broad, spreading bush, dark green foliage and crimson berries. Entirely hardy, and very valuable for surfacing beds or forming groups.

CAPITATA—An upright growing form of Cuspidata.

CUSPIDATA (Abrupt-leaved Japanese Yew)—Upright growth and dense very dark foliage. Valuable because it is especially hardy and rich in appearance.

CUSPIDATA BREVIFOLIA COMPACTA—A very dwarf compact form with shorter leaves than the other forms. Very hardy and very valuable where a real dwarf is wanted.

CUSPIDATA BREVIFOLIA IMPROVED—A form similar to the above but much faster growing.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

BOXWOOD—A limited supply of true Boxwood.

EUONYMUS PATENS—A most charming and valuable evergreen shrub with thick glossy green leaves which remain on most all winter. Upright growing.

KALMIA—Mountain Laurel, the native variety found in the mountains of Pennsylvania and the Carolinas.

MAHONIA—Aquifolium. Holly-leaved Mahonia. Sometimes included under berberis. Handsome native evergreen of medium size, with shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries. Quite useful in decorative planting for its neat habit and fine bronze-green leaves.

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS (Japanese Spurge)—One of the best ground covering plants, particularly valuable in shade, averaging 6 to 8 inches in height and branching freely into a dense mat. Its shapely indented foliage is practically evergreen; thick, rubbery, lustrous dark green. It bears small spikes of light colored flowers during May and June.

RHODODENDRONS

CAROLINIANUM—A native variety of the Carolinas. Dwarf rose colored.

CATAWBIENSE—A native sort, Lavender pink.

MAXIMUM—Pink and white.

HARDY GRAFTED VARIETIES—A very limited supply.



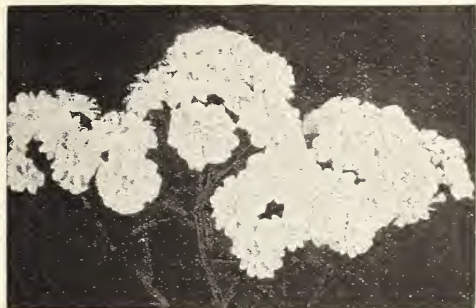
Evergreen Planting

Evergreens are especially used for distinctive specimen lawn trees, massing, windbreaks, screens, hedges and backgrounds for flowering shrubs and other blooming plantings.

Perennial Plants

There is an ever increasing demand for hardy perennials and rock plants and to keep pace with this demand we have constantly increased our plantings each year till we are now growing a very complete line of all the best varieties.

Our soil produces a splendid plant with a splendid root system.



Achillea

ACHILLEA (Milfoil or Yarrow)

Plants suitable for dry, sunny places. The dwarf kinds are useful for carpeting or for rockeries; the taller varieties as border plants.

ARGENTEUM—A pretty alpine of compact habit. Yellow sweet scented. Blooms in June. Suitable for low borders or rock gardens.

MILLEFOLIUM ROSEUM (Rosy Milfoil)—July to October. Rosy pink flowers in dense heads, on stems 18 inches high. Effective on edge of shrubbery or in border.

PERRY'S WHITE—1 to 2 feet. June to September. A choice new variety; pure white flowers over one inch across; broad, overlapping petals. Nothing better for cutting.

PTARMICA, BOULE DE NEIGE—New. An improvement on "The Pearl", with fuller and more perfect flowers. Best for borders.

TOMENTOSA—Bright yellow flowers during July and August. 6 to 8 inches. Fine for rockeries.

ACONITUM (Monkshood)

Summer and late Autumn-flowering plants with bold spikes of hood-shaped flowers, thriving in either sun or shade. The roots are poisonous and should not be planted where the tubers might be mistaken for vegetables. Delivery from October 15th to March 15th. Tubers cannot freeze.

FISCHERI—A dwarf variety with pale blue flowers. 18 inches. September.

NAPELLUS (True Monkshood)—3 to 4 feet. July to August. Large dark blue flowers in a raceme.

SPARKS' VARIETY—July and August-flowering; tall branched spikes covered with deep blue, Monkshood flowers.

AETHIONEMA (Persian Candytuft)

Near relatives of the Candytuft, these hardy little rock plants are of the most fascinating character. The foliage of most of them is a beautiful, glaucous blue; stems woody, and when covered with their heads of pink blossoms, make a picture not to be forgotten. They are almost shrubby in habit, and are improved by a slight cutting back after blooming. Stony, sandy loam is suitable for them and a warm, sunny position. Given these conditions, they will grow more beautiful every year.

GRANDIFLORUM—Strong, twiggy bushes, covered with long, slender spikes of rosy pink flowers. One of our best rock plants. 9 inches.

PERSICUM—Somewhat deeper in color than *Grandiflora*.

AGROSTEMMA (Rose Campion)

Stout, erect growing plants with silvery foliage, which contrasts well with the showy flowers, which are produced during June and July.

CORONARIA (Mullein Pink)—Bright rosy crimson. 2½ to 3 feet.

ALYSSUM (Rock Madwort)

Very popular for beds, borders and winter flowering; of easiest culture and very free blooming. Seed may be sown very early in the spring and up to June 15th, also in the fall for early spring blooming.

ARGENTEUM—Dense growth. Leaves silvery beneath, flowers yellow in clustered heads, all summer. About 15 inches.

SAXATILE COMPACTUM—Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. An excellent plant for the rockery or front of borders. 1 foot.

ANCHUSA (Alkanet)

For producing a mass effect of brilliant blue, the *Anchusa* cannot be surpassed. Dropmore, the darkest one, is most effective. They should be treated as biennials, as the old plants exhaust themselves at the end of two or three years. They reproduce themselves, however, from self-sown seed. The blooming season can be extended for several weeks by cutting the spikes as soon as the flowers fade, thus preventing seeding. 4-5 feet.

ANTHEMIS

KELWAYI (Hardy Marguerite)—An excellent and profitable perennial for cutting; its daisy-like flowers appearing in profusion, practically all summer. Golden-yellow, 2 feet.

ARABIS (Rock Cress)

ALPINA—Pure white flowers produced in dense masses, splendid for border and rockery work, and last quite some time when cut.

ANEMONE (Windflower)

Valuable plants suitable for massing or single specimens. They grow rapidly and are profuse in bloom, gaining strength and beauty each year.

The blooming period extends from August until the middle part of Nov., the large, open flowers furnishing abundant cut flowers and a brilliant field display. Cover plants in winter. We offer strong, field-grown roots only.



Anemone

ALBA—Purest white, with yellow center. 2 to 3 feet.

HUPEHENSIS (Early Anemone)—Produces an abundance of pretty mauve-rose flowers about 1½ inches in diameter from early August till frost.



Aquilegia

PRINCE HENRY—Double red, early. Dwarf. About 2 ft.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE—Abundant semi-double flowers, broad and perfectly formed. "La France" pink. 2 to 3 feet.

SYLVESTRIS—Fine for cool, moist corner of rock garden or border. Large, white blossoms on nodding stems of about 12 inches. Very free blooming. May and June.

WHIRLWIND—Excellent double white flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

As a cut flower the Long-Spurred Aquilegias are the daintiest of our outdoor grown flowers. They come in blues, whites and yellows, and shades of pink and rose in strains reasonably true. They remain in bloom for a long season and are vigorous and long lived. They are not at all particular as to soil or location, although they prefer a sandy loam and a moist but well drained, sunny position, and usually make themselves at home in any hardy border or rockery. Their period of flowering covers the late spring and early summer months.

CHRYSANTHA—Beautiful golden yellow flowers; blooms for two months.

COERULEA—Blue shades.

LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS, MIXTURE—

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS—An English strain producing many shades and combinations in purples, blue, red and yellow.

ARENARIA

GRANDIFLORA—From the Pyrenees Mountains. Covers itself with pure, snow-white star-like flowers. One of the best of all rock plants. May.

ARMERIA (Sea Pink or Thrift)

Attractive dwarf plants that will succeed in any soil, forming evergreen tufts of bright green foliage, from which innumerable flowers appear in dense heads, on stiff, wiry stems, from 9 to 12 inches high. They flower more or less continuously from early spring until late in the fall. Very useful in the rockery and border edgings.

ARMERIA LAUCHEANA (Cushion Pink)—Dwarf compact growing plants, grassy foliage evergreen, throwing up numberless spikes of little ball shaped flowers from spring till fall; various shades of pink.

ARTEMISIA (Sage Brush)

LACTIFLORA—A tall-growing plant of fine foliage and heads of small white flowers in August and September, which fill the garden with fragrance. A splendid and graceful cut flower.

SILVER KING—A very showy silvery white leaved contrast plant. Beautiful mist like foliage from early summer till winter. Can be cut and dried for winter bouquets.

ASCLEPIAS (Butterfly Weed)

TUBEROSA—The orange milkweed. Native plant with beautiful flowers of bright orange and red umbels through July and August.

HARDY ASTERS (Michaelmas Daisies)

The many species, widely distinct from each other in habit and form, are with a few exceptions, all native of North America. It is in Europe, however, that our Asters have been most highly appreciated. Many improvements have been made by European growers, and many hybrid forms have been produced by crossing the different species. For the best results, they require division and replanting every third year.

ANITA BALLARD—Double flowers of a clear petunia violet.

CLIMAX—One of the best and showiest, with large, pyramidal spikes of large, light lavender-blue flowers; very free. 5 feet.

ERICA—A beautiful clear pink; large double flowers. Very prolific.

GLORY OF COLWALL—Good sized, almost double; ageratum-blue flowers.

MRS. RAYNOR—The deepest red of all Asters.

PERRY'S WHITE—The finest white Michaelmas Daisy yet introduced; perfect in habit and remarkably free flowering. The stout stems are well branched and covered with flowers 2½ ins. across.

YPRES—Rosy red, neat compact bushes. One of the finest asters in this color.

ASTILBE (Perennial Spirea)

Hybrid varieties of very vigorous growth, producing many branched, feathered heads of flowers in June and July. They prefer a half-shady, moist position in any ordinary garden soil. We offer 3 year old, large, field-grown clumps only, for immediate effect.

AMERICA—Deep pink; excellent forcing variety; fine for early forcing.



Chrysanthemums, See page 20

BETSY CUPERIUS—Splendid new variety, growing 5 feet high. The fine drooping flower spikes 2 feet long, show in summer during some weeks a great number of white flowers with pink center.

GRUNO—This new Astilbe grows 4 feet high and produces light and graceful spikes of spreading habit and has a splendid salmon-pink color. Award of Merit R. H. S. of Holland.

QUEEN OF HOLLAND—Very fine, delicate bluish white.

RUBENS—Rosy red; new and good; fine for forcing.

VESTA—New. Tall, lilac rose spikes; beautiful garden variety.

AUBRETIA (Rock Cress or False Wall Cress)

One of the daintiest and most delicately beautiful of all dwarf creeping plants for carpeting beds or rockeries, forming brilliant sheets of violet, crimson or rose for many weeks. Massed on rockeries or in borders with white Arabis and yellow Alyssum, it forms a charming contrast. A gem for planting in crevices or rocks or wall, forming a cataract of color.

BAPTISIA (False Indigo)

AUSTRALES—Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers in June; suitable for the hardy border or wild garden. Very attractive foliage. 2 feet.

BLEEDING HEART (Dicentra)

SPECTABILIS—An old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful heart shaped pink flowers are always attractive; it is used largely for forcing and is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border, and especially valuable for planting in clumps.

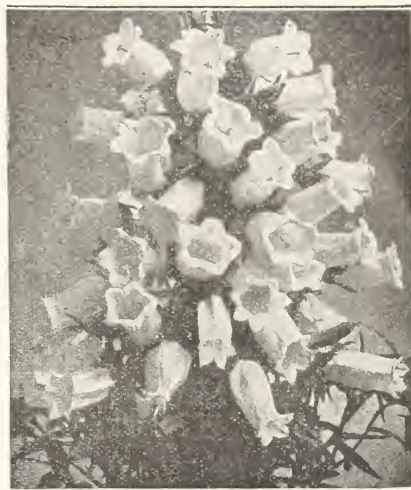
EXIMIA (Plumy Bleeding Heart)—A dwarf growing sort with beautiful finely cut foliage and showy racemes of pretty pink flowers throughout the season. Hardy anywhere and thrives in shade or sun, and under any conditions.

CALANDRINIA

UMBELLATUM—Prostrate plant 4 to 6 ins. high, with brilliant crimson saucer shaped flowers, good for hot place in rock garden.

CALLIRHOE (Poppy Mallow)

INVOLUCRATA—Trailing plant with finely divided foliage and large saucer shaped flowers of bright rosy crimson with white centers which are produced all Summer and Fall.



Campanula

CAMPANULA (Bellflower)

Indispensable hardy garden flowers, of much variety of form, some being of tall and imposing habit, while others are dwarf, compact little plants, suitable for edging, rockwork, etc. They like a good, rich soil, and last much longer in bloom if planted in a half-shady place.

CARPATICA (Carpathian Harebell)—A dwarf species growing in compact tufts about 8 inches high. Flowers clear blue on wiry stems. Blooms continuously from June to October. Fine edging for hardy borders or rockeries.

PERSICIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA ALBA (White)—One of the finest Campanulas, with large, handsome white, bell-shaped flowers. A great acquisition. Height 2 feet.

PERSICIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA COERULEA (Blue)—An excellent companion to the white variety, the large bright blue flowers making an effective contrast. Height 2 feet.

CALYCANTHEMA (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells)—Double in rose, blue and white.

MEDIUM—Single in rose, blue and white.

CARNATION

(The Truest Hardy Outdoor Carnation)

No florist should be without them. A beautiful strain of hardy pink, which resembles most of all the indoor Carnation, blooming in great abundance all summer, in the most magic colors, flowers being semi to full double. Excellent for cutting and very hardy. Pink, Red, White and Grenadin Red.

CARYOPTERIS (Blue Spirea)

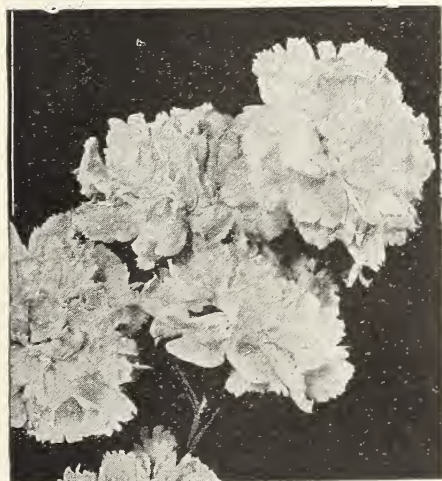
MASTACANTHUS INCANA—A handsome hardy perennial; grows about 3 feet high and produces rich lavender blue flowers in great profusion the whole length of the branches. A valuable plant either for bedding or pot culture, blooming continuously from early in September until cut by frost.

CASSIA (Indian Senna)

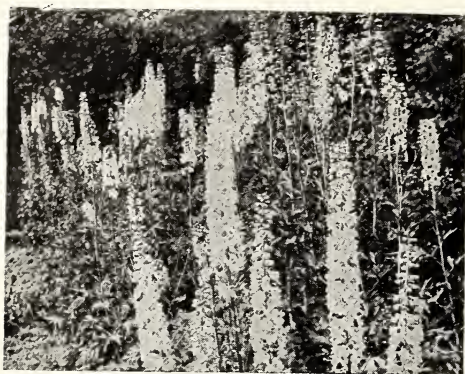
MARYLANDICA—Plant with handsome pinnate foliage and many racemes of very showy yellow flowers. Very desirable and easy of culture.

CENTAUREA (Knapweed)

DEALBATA—Grows about 2 ft. high producing large striking rose pink, thistle like flowers in June and July.



Carnation



Delphinium

MACROCEPHALA—A plant about 2 feet tall producing a very peculiar and odd flower which at first resembles a bronze yellow pine cone before opening, which later bursts into a large tuft of golden yellow bloom.

MONTANA (Perennial Coneflower)—Grows 2 feet high and produces large violet blue flowers from July to Sept.

CERASTIUM (Snow-in-Summer)

TOMENTOSUM—A low-growing plant having silvery white foliage and producing an abundance of snow-white flowers. Especially suitable for rock or border purposes.

CHELONE (Shellflower)

Handsome perennials, growing about two feet high, and bearing numerous spikes of large flower heads, summer and fall.

LYONI—Heads of showy purplish red flowers.

CIMICIFUGA (Snakeroot)

RACEMOSA—Handsome species bearing in July and August spikes of pure white flowers; well suited for planting at the back of border, or for naturalizing at the edge of the woods. 4 to 6 ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS (Hardy Garden)

Everyone knows these handsome and lasting flowers that come when most other flowers are gone. We have the following varieties:

Autumn Glow—Rosy Crimson.

Boston—Tall, free flowering, bronzy orange.

Golden Queen—Yellow, large.

Indian—A beautiful vermilion red.

Old Homestead—Pink.

Victory—White.

POM POM VARIETIES

Field of Snow—White, creamy.

Fred Peele—Yellow Button.

Little Bob—Bronze Button.

SKIBO—Extra fine. Opening bronze, changing to yellow with bronze center.

COREOPSIS (Tickseed)

GRANDIFLORA—An improved variety with large, bright yellow flowers; one of the best hardy plants. Fine for cut flowers all summer long.

CORYDALIS

CHEILANTHIFOLIA—Handsome plants with fern like foliage and long spikes of yellow blossoms 10 or 12 inches in height. Prefers rich well drained stony soil and does well in shade. Quite rare and very hardy.

CRUCIANELLA (Crosswort)

STYLOSA—Early flowering hardy plant suitable for rockeries. Bright pinkish purple ball shaped flowers. 6 inches.

DAISIES

SHASTA ALASKA—Handsome plant, with large, glistening white blossoms in June and July.

ARCTICUM (The Arctic Daisy)—Among fall-flowering perennials this is a perfect gem. It forms an attractive rosette-like clump of pretty dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of flower stems appear, terminated by pure white flowers 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. These begin to develop during the last week in September, and continue in good condition throughout October, and frequently into November.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)

BELLADONNA—They are our best blue cut flowers, are perfectly hardy, established plants; produce a number of spikes, giving three crops during the season. They are in demand by every florist for decorating, the light blue Belladonna combining especially well with other flowers.

BELLAMOSA—A dark blue of the type of Belladonna with the color of the old Formosum variety, but not liable to mildew like the latter and of stronger growth.

CHINESE ALBUM—A pure white form of dwarf habit.

FORMOSUM—The old-fashioned dark blue Larkspur.

TALL ENGLISH HYBRIDS—Unquestionably the finest strain of mixed hybrids ever offered. A grand assortment of single and double flowers. Colors ranging from lightest blue to purple, with flower spikes two feet long.

DESMODIUM (Tick Trefoil)

PENDULIFLORUM—An exceedingly graceful shrub-like plant covered with purplish red flowers in summer time when little else is in bloom. Strikingly beautiful.

DIANTHUS (Hybrid Garden Pinks)

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (Clove Pinks)—Pink purplish and white, fragrant flowers on long spikes. Handsome glaucous green foliage. For border or rock garden. It will bloom continuously if flowers are cut off when they begin to fade.

SEMPERFLORENS FLORE PLENO—Double and single blooms. Blooms throughout the summer.



Dianthus Plumarius

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William)—The Sweet William is a fine plant which produces great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. The flowers are lasting and fine for cutting.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS ATROCOCINEA—Intense deep scarlet double flowers. Very brilliant and fine for cutting.

DICTAMNUS (Gas Plant)

The Dictamnus is one of the most satisfactory hardy plants in cultivation, both on account of splendid flowers and its rich, durable foliage.

FRAXINELLA ALBA—White.

FRAXINELLA RUBRA—Reddish.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

A grand display of thimble-shaped flowers in immense spikes during June and July. Tall growing with large rough foliage. Very showy in the garden. Separate colors. White, Rose and Purple.

GIANT SHIRLEY FOXGLOVES—They are a genuine "Shirley" production of extraordinary size and vigor, growing 5 to 6 feet tall. The flower-heads are over 3 feet long, crowded with big, bell-shaped blossoms. Colors range from white and shell-pink to deepest rose, many attractively dotted with crimson or chocolate.

DORONICUM (Leopardbane)

CAUCAICUM—Large bright yellow flowers blooming in early Spring. Very effective, good for cutting and holds up well.

ECHINOPS (Globe Thistle)

RITRO—Interesting and showy thistle like plants with globular heads of deep metallic blue flowers which can be dried for winter use.

ERYNGIUM (Sea Holly)

Finely cut, spiny foliage and thistle-like heads of flowers of a beautiful steel blue. Very decorative in the hardy border and useful for dry bouquets in winter.

AMETHYSTINUM (Syn. Oliverianum)—The true blue Thistle, with amethyst stems and bracts.

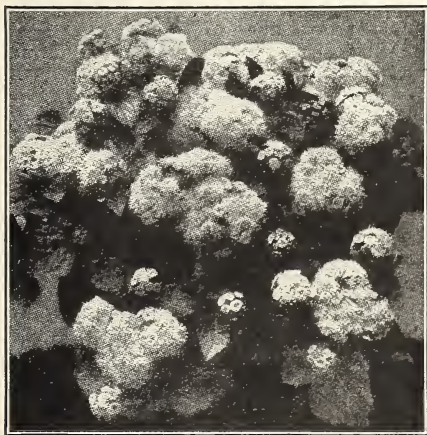
GLAUCUM ROSEUM—With heads of pink cones.

EUPATORIUM (Hardy Ageratum)

CELESTINUM—A pretty hardy plant, with light purple flowers similar to Ageratum; in flower from August until frost. 18 to 24 inches. Good cut flower.

EUPHORBIA (Milkwort)

MYRSINITES—Beautiful prostrate species with bluish foliage and heads of yellow flowers.



Eupatorium (Hardy Ageratum)

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily) (Day Lily)

The plantain Lilies are among the easiest plants to manage; their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for the border even when not in flower. They succeed equally well in sun or shade.

COERULEA—Broad green leaves; blue flowers in June.

SUBCORDATA GRANDIFLORA—Very large, pure white, lily-shaped, fragrant flowers in August and September.

VARIEGATA—Variegated foliage; blue flowers. Beautiful edging plant.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

These are among the showiest and most effective hardy perennial plants, and should find a place in every hardy border, also splendid for cutting; 2 feet.

GRANDIFLORA

COMPACTA—A

compact variety, forming bushy plants 12 to 15 inches high, and bearing long-stemmed flowers well above the foliage.

In coloring the flowers are as rich and varied as those of the tall-growing sort.

GRANDIFLORA

KERMESINA

SPLENDS

Rich crimson, narrow canary-yellow border.



Gaillardia

GRASSES (Hardy Ornamental)

The ornamental Grasses can be used with telling effect in borders, large beds, or by the margin of ponds and lakes. They are often used with small shrubs and medium sized trees in wide borders. The Eulalias planted singly on lawns where the soil is deep and rich, take care of themselves and grow very rapidly into large specimens.

EULALIA GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA (Japan Rush)—Graceful habit, with very narrow foliage; of a bright green color, with a silvery midrib. 6 to 7 feet.

EULALIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA—Very ornamental; long, narrow leaves, striped green, white, and often pink or yellow.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA (Zebra Grass)—The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen plant for the lawn. 6 to 10 feet.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

Very branching or spreading, slender plants, with scant foliage when in bloom. Of easiest culture in open, rather dry places. Desirable where a mass of delicate, misty bloom will fill in a bare place.

BRISTOL FAIRY—New variety, wonderful improvement over the best of the old sorts. Individual flowers double and larger than others and producing larger panicles. It also blooms most of the entire season. This is a grafted variety.

PANTICULATA—The best of the old varieties. Flowers single but coming in great masses.

HELENIUM (Sneezewort)

Tall-growing plants closely allied to the Sunflower; bearing in late summer and fall great masses of large, daisy-like flowers in shades of yellow and orange.

AUTUMNALE SUPERBUM—Broad heads of deep golden yellow flowers in late summer. Grows 5 to 6 feet high.

PUMILUM MAGNIFICUM—Large, golden yellow flowers; one of the most floriferous and useful border plants in cultivation. Early flowering from July to October. Can be successfully used in place of *Coreopsis* where a more uniform type of plant is required; dwarf in habit; 12 to 18 ins.

RIVERTON GEM (New). Old gold, suffused with bright terra cotta, changing to wallflower-red. August to October.

HELIANTHUS (Hardy Sunflower)

The perennial Sunflower should always be planted in masses, where they may have plenty of room, against backgrounds of shrubby, or naturalized in wild gardens or woodlands.

SPARCFOLIUS—The best of the summer-blooming varieties of hardy Sunflowers. Flowers 3 inches in diameter and freely produced. Plant grows 3 to 4 feet high, and spreads rapidly. Fine for the border, and for planting among shrubs.

HELIANTHEMUM (Rock or Sun Rose)

Low-growing evergreen plants, forming broad clumps, and which during their flowering season, July to September, are hidden by a mass of bloom: for the front of the border, the rockery, or a dry, sunny bank. *Helianthemums* belong to the finest border or rock plants, but field grown plants should be trimmed back before planting, as they are otherwise hard to establish.

BUTTERCUP—Golden yellow.

DAINTY—Light blue.

FIREBALL—Bright scarlet.

RHODANTHE CARNEUM—Pink flowers, gray foliage.

MUTABILE—Hybrid of rose white and yellow flowers.

HEMEROCALLIS (Yellow Day Lily)

FLAVA (Lemon Lily)—Sweet scented, clear, full yellow; 2½ feet. Flowers in June.

HEUCHERA (Coralbells)

Beautiful plants for front row of borders, with slender, fairy-like spikes of richly colored flowers; most striking in the garden and light and graceful for cutting.

BRIZOIDES—We have thoroughly tested this new *Heuchera* and find it one of the most desirable hardy plants introduced in many years. It has the same foliage and habit as *Heuchera sanguinea*, but the color is not so brilliant, though five or six times as many flowers are produced and stems are much longer. Blooms nearly all summer.

SANGUINEA—Shorter than the preceding. Bright carmine.



Helianthus



Hollyhock

SPLENDENS—Brilliant crimson; spikes 2½ ft. high. June to August.

HIBISCUS (Mallow)

MALLOW MARVELS—A robust type of upright habit, producing an abundance of flowers of enormous size in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and white.

HOLLYHOCKS

For a number of years we have been growing an improved strain of Chateau Double Hollyhocks. Long spikes, beautiful shades and very double. Many have told us they were prettier than roses. Double White, Red, Pink, Salmon, Maroon and Yellow.

HYPERICUM (St. John's Wort)

MOSERIUM—A most desirable border plant of free and graceful habit, producing long, slender, much branched stems, leafy to the base and all drooping towards the ends, apparently from the weight of the flowers and buds, although the flowers face so none of their beauty is lost. It is marvelously free-flowering, of large size, measuring from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter; in color a rich golden yellow, rendered still more effective by the numerous yellow stamens and crimson anthers, and blooms continuously the entire season. 2 feet.

IBERIS (Hardy Candytuft)

Most desirable dwarf plants, 8 to 10 inches, with evergreen foliage, which is completely hidden with dense heads of flowers early in the spring.

SEMPERVIRENS—Very dwarf and covered with a sheet of white, a particularly fine rock plant.

IRIS (German)

The Iris is one of the finest, if not the finest, of our hardy plants. Not particular as to soil or location, but asking only that the sun shine on it. It throws up spikes of bloom that are marvelous in their delicacy of structure and the colorings which are exquisitely dainty are wonderful in their blending and variety. We have a very fine collection consisting of the following:

Ambassadeur—Standards velvety purple. Falls velvety purple maroon. Center yellow. Magnificent.

Canary Bird—Canary yellow.

Candelabra—Standards light mauve, Falls violet veins, converging to a dark violet blotch at the ends.

Cecil Minturn—Soft rose throughout.

Cherion—Fine pink.

Darius—Standards yellow, Falls blue.



Japanese Iris

Her Majesty—Pink.
 Honorable—Yellow, Falls brown.
 Isolene—Very large, silvery lilac, Falls mauve.
 Johan De Witt—Purple with reddish tint.
 Kharput—Deep violet purple, late.
 Lent A. Williamson—Standards blue-violet.
 Falls royal purple with yellow beard. Large.
 Lohengrin—Very large, deep violet mauve.
 Mad. Chereau—Frisled white petals, edged with light blue.
 Mad. Paquette—Rosy claret, nearly red.
 Maori King—Rich yellow, velvety falls, edged with yellow.
 Midnight—Dark deep purple, very early.
 Mother of Pearl—Pale bluish lavender with faint creamy undertone. New and extra fine.
 Nebelungen—Yellow, Falls violet purple.
 Nuee d'Orage—Standards slaty gray. Falls bronze and purple.
 Pallida Albert Victor—Tall, clear sky blue. Fine.
 Pallida Dalmatica—Similar to preceding.
 Prosper Laugier—Light bronze red, Falls ruby purple.

IRIS KAEMPFER (Japanese Iris)

The flowers of the Japanese Iris are often 8 to 10 in. in diameter and of remarkably varied and beautiful colors. They thrive best in a rich and somewhat moist soil. The blooming season is from the middle of June to about August 1. Flowers on long stems and resembling a lily.

ALBATROSS—Double, pure white.
ASTARTE—Double, dark violet.
AZURE—Double, Mauve-blue, yellow at base.
ELEANOR PERRY—Double, Claret red flamed with white and blue.
HERCULE—Double Lilac blue.
IPHIGENIE—Double rosy lilac.
ISO-NO-NAMI—Double, soft blue, silvery veins.
KOKO-NO-IRO-DOUBLE—Royal purple with yellow center. Brilliant.
MAHOGANY—Double. Large. Late. Purplish mahogany red.
MARJORIE PERRY—Double, delicate light mauve.
PATROCLE—Single, superb dark reddish violet.
QUEEN OF THE BLUES—Pale delft blue, veined white. Double. One of the best.

SKI-NO-RYO—Double. Blue and white.
SHADOW—Single, enormous size, blackish purple. One of the best.

UCHIU—Double. Very large on long stems. Cerulean blue with golden center. Long blooming season.

WARIA HOTEL (Laughing Doll)

The greatest Japanese Iris in cultivation. Imported into this country years ago, and was so striking that the importer held it back until he could propagate a reasonable supply of it. Flowers are extra large, six petaled, lavender blue with primrose blotches, surrounded by a light blue halo and radiating into dark blue veins. Stigmas dark blue. Late flowering.

PUMILLA (Dwarf Iris)

IRIS PUMILA, DWARF

ATROVIOLACEA—Violet to maroon red.

EXCELSA—Pale lemon yellow.

FAIRY—Pale blue.

LA FIANCEE—White.

STEWART ALPINA HYBRATA—Pure yellow.

SIBERIAN IRIS

GEN. WALLACE—Purplish blue.

PERRY'S BLUE—Sky blue and white.

SNOW QUEEN—White.

LATHYRUS (Hardy Sweet Pea)

Perfectly hardy, making a very heavy growth each summer and blooming nearly all season. Splendid for covering arbors, fences, etc. We can furnish them in red, pink and white.

LAVANDULA (Lavender)

VERA—This is the true Sweet Lavender; grows about 18 inches high; delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August.



Iris, Isolene



Regal Lily

LEONTOPODIUM (Edelweiss)

ALPINUM—A well known Alpine with pretty white leaves and small yellow flowers which are surrounded by starlike heads of leaves, clothed with a dense white, wooly substance. A splendid plant for the rock garden. 4 to 5 inches. June to August.

LIATRIS (Blazing Star)

PYCNOSTACHYA—Nothing can be planted that will attract more attention on account of its unusual appearance; but it is beautiful as well as odd. It blooms in midsummer and throws up long, narrow spikes of rich purple flowers, which last a long time. A peculiarity of this plant is its great attraction to butterflies.

SCARIOSEA—Spikes about 3 to 5 feet in height, of a good clear purple. Flowers before Pycnostachys and is the next most desirable.

LINARIA (Toad Flax)

CYMBALARIA (Kenilworth Ivy, or Mother of Thousands). Lavender and purple. A charming, neat, hardy perennial trailing plant, suitable for rock work and wall gardens.

LINUM (Flax)

A desirable plant for the border or rockery, growing 2 feet high, with light, graceful foliage and large flowers all summer.

PERENNE—Very attractive, both in foliage and bloom. Flowers beautiful pale blue on slender, graceful stems.

LILIUM (The Lily)

With a well-selected collection, Liliiums may be had in bloom from June to October. They should be planted in the fall, from October 1 as long as the soil can be worked; and in spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground until the first of May. Plant about 5 inches deep.

L. AURATUM (Golden Rayed Lily of Japan)—Ivory white ground, thickly strewn with purple studs; the center of each petal has a band of light golden yellow extending from tip to base. The most magnificent of lilies.

CANDIDUM (Madonna or Annunciation Lily)—This is the old-fashioned garden Lily, and one of the most beautiful. Ready in September only. First size.

REGALE OR MYRIOPHYLLUM (The Regal Lily)—It is absolutely hardy, and is excellent for forcing. It has been predicted that this will become the Easter Lily of the future, and being

so hardy, may be grown at home. The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, with a beautiful shade of canary-yellow at the center, and extending part way up the trumpet. It is delightfully perfumed, reminding one of the Jasmine, and lacking the heavy, oppressive odor of most Lilies. Blooms out-of-doors early in July.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM—Large, white flowers of great substance, with a greenish band through the center of each petal.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM—White, heavily spotted with rich crimson.

TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO (The Double Tiger Lily)—The only double Tiger Lily worth growing.

TENUIFOLIUM—A small slender growing lily about 18 inches high with bright scarlet flowers with recurved petals. One of the prettiest little lilies in cultivation. Early June.

LOBELIA (Indian Paintbrush)

Handsome border plants, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, but preferring a moist, deep loam. Season August till late September.

CARDINALIS (Cardinal Flower)—Rich, fiery cardinal flowers. Strong plants, often producing ten to eighteen spikes. 24 to 30 inches long.

LUPINUS (Lupines)

The Lupines produce beautiful long spikes of pea-shaped flowers a foot long on stems three feet high. They are perfectly hardy but cannot endure drought, and must be planted in well prepared garden soil and kept watered in dry weather. Can furnish in Pink, Blue or White.

LYCHNIS (Campion) (Ragged Robin)

A fine old-fashioned flower, bearing large heads of brilliantly colored flowers, that live up the border during summer and early autumn.

VISCARIA FLORE PLENO—A fine double variety; fine for cutting.

VISCARIA SPLENDENS—Brilliant red.



L. Candidum

LYTHRUM (Purple Loosestrife)

SUPERBUM ROSEUM—Very showy; splendid for banks of streams and ponds.

MONARDA OR BERGAMOT

(Oswego Tea)

Showy plants growing from 2 to 3 feet high, succeeding in any soil or position, with aromatic foliage, and producing their bright flowers during July and August.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not)

Nearly everyone is familiar with the Forget-me-not which makes such beautiful pictures in the garden in early spring. They are alike charming in the border, rock garden, or by the waterside. They all like shade and a fair amount of moisture; use them freely as a ground cover for your Tulip or other bulb beds.

PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS—Large, rich blue flowers with yellow eye; a charming plant for damp places and a more profuse bloomer than the *Alpestris*.

NEPETA (Ground Ivy)

MUSSINI—Plant of dwarf compact habit producing masses of bloom of a beautiful shade of lavender. An excellent plant and especially valuable in the rock garden.

PACHYSANDRA (Japanese Spurge)

TERMINALIS—A trailing plant 6 to 8 inches high, forming broad mats of bright glossy green foliage. A ground cover, which will grow in all shady situations and the only plant which will thrive under pine trees. Some of its main uses are: Under all evergreen plantings, under all shrub plantings, for areaway copings, for loggia and enclosed porch uses for shrub and flower bed borders, for bordering walks and drives, for steep terraces in sun or shade, for city yards it is ideal for dense shade under any kind of trees.

PAPAVER (Poppy)

There is no class of hardy plants which has risen so much in public favor as the perennial Poppies, all of which are most striking and useful both in the garden and in a cut state.



Iceland Poppy

ORIENTALE (Oriental Poppy)—Tremendous scarlet, cup-shaped blooms of brightest crimson-scarlet, with large, purplish black blotches at base of petals, creating a wonderful contrast when bloom is fully open. Clumps of these throughout the border add a brilliancy that no other flower can provide.

Our named varieties of Poppies are propagated from root cuttings and will come true to name. Those grown from seed usually come in the old orange scarlet color.

BEAUTY OF LIVERMORE—Crimson with black blotch.

GRAND MOGUL—Dark red with large blotches.

MRS. PERRY—Orange-apricot, very fine.

OLYMPIA—Is of strong, vigorous habit, of compact growth, not exceeding 2½ feet in height, and produces its flowers more profusely than any other variety. These flowers, when fully developed are about 4 inches in diameter; when first opening full double, but show a slight center with a bunch of stamens as they mature. In color it is a brilliant rich flame scarlet overlaid with glistening golden salmon.

PERRY'S WHITE—The flowers are a fine satiny white with a crimson-maroon blotch at the base of each petal.

PAPAVER NUDICAULE (Iceland Poppy)

The plant is of neat habit forming a tuft of bright green fern-like foliage, from which spring, throughout the entire season, a profusion of slender, leafless stems 1 foot high, each graced with charming cup-shaped flowers. Double.

PENSTEMON (Beard Tongue)

BARBATUS TORREYI—Spikes of bright scarlet flowers from June to August.

PHLOX SUBULATA (Moss Pinks)

An early Spring flowering type with pretty moss like evergreen foliage. Completely covered with a mass of bloom in April and May. Wonderful for borders, rockeries, or ground covers.

ROSEA—Rose-pink. Fine for covering banks; thrives in hot, dry situations, and blooms profusely.

VIVID—Bright pink with fiery red eye. We would say that this is the finest free-flowering dwarf Phlox in existence.



Oriental Poppy



Hardy Phlox

PHLOX PANICULATA (Hardy)

B. Compte—Deep velvet red.
 Beacon—Brilliant Cherry Red. Tall.
 Bridesmaid—White with crimson eye.
 Champs E'lysee—Deep purplish red.
 Coquelicot—Brick red.
 Count Von Lasburg—White.
 Crepuscle—Mauve with carmine center.
 Eclairer—Deep red, large.
 Eiffel Tower—Pink, red eye. Tall.
 F. A. Buckner—White, striped mauve.
 Graf Zeppelin—White with deep red eye. Tall.
 Joan of Arc—White.
 Lord Raleigh—Very dark mauve purple.
 Lothaire—Salmon. Tall.
 LaVague—Lavender pink.
 Miss Lingard—Waxy white. Early.
 Mrs. Jenkins—White. Large.
 Mrs. Ingalls—Light lavender pink.
 Pantheon—Clear bright pink.
 Prof. Virchow—Bright carmine and orange.
 Rheinlander—Salmon pink, claret eye.
 Richard Wallace—White, red eye. Tall.
 Rijnstroom—Rose pink.
 Sunset—Bright red.
 Thor—Salmon pink, overlaid with scarlet, with small analine eye.

NEW VARIETIES

Africa—Brilliant carmine red with blood red eye.
 Baron Von Dedem—Glistening scarlet blood red.
 Coccinea—A brick salmon with bright scarlet eye. Large. Very best Salmon we have ever seen.
 Commander—Brilliant red with darker eye. Fine.
 Deuchland—Glittering Orange Carmine, dark eye.
 Feuerbrand—Orange scarlet, one of the most brilliant.
 Jules Sandeau—Fine watermelon pink. Large and fine.
 Miss Verboom—The pink Miss Lingard; early.
 Mrs. Ethel Pritchard—Rose mauve. Extra large.
 Splendour—Clear pink with deeper center.
 Walter Kesselring—Deep violet. Large white eye. Very large florets.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragonhead)

VIRGINICA—Forms large clumps 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long spikes of delicate pink flowers, tubular in form. July and August.

VIRGINIANA VIVID—Much larger and better than the preceding and a much deeper shade of pink. Blooms three weeks later and lasts a long time when cut.

PHYSALIS FRANCHETI

An ornamental variety of the Winter Cherry, forming dense bushes about 2 feet high, producing freely its bright orange-scarlet lantern like fruits. Used extensively by florists for Halloween decorations.

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower)

GRANDIFLORA—Blue. 18 inches. June to October. Large, showy, deep blue flowers. Good for rock garden and border.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA—White-flowered form of the above.

PLUMBAGO (Leadwort)

LARPENTAE—One of the most desirable border and rock plants. It is of dwarf, spreading habit, growing 6 to 8 inches high, covered with deep blue flowers during the Summer and Fall.

POLEMONIUM (Jacob's Ladder)

COERULEUM (Richardsoni)—Erect stems of sky-blue flowers. 1 to 1½ feet. June to July.

POLYANTHUS (Bunch Primrose)

The polyanthus is an indispensable Spring flower and should be used largely in flower beds and borders, also wild gardens and rockeries. It likes an open, half-shady position in rich soil. Yellow, white and mixed reds.

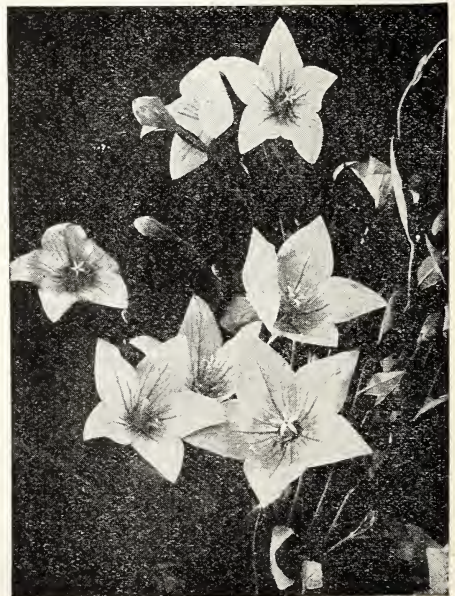
VERIS HYBRIDS—This strain includes various shades of lilac, purple and violet, as well as a wide range of buff, orange, salmon and rich reds approaching scarlet in intensity. Quite hardy and of vigorous growth.

PYRETHRUM (Persian or Painted Daisy)

Too much cannot be said in favor of this grand hardy perennial, which will thrive in any good garden soil where there is good drainage and full exposure to the sun. The main season of blooming is in June, but if the old flower stems are removed they will give a fair sprinkling of flowers in the autumn. Splendid for cutting. Mixed colors, mostly red and pink.

RANUNCULUS (Buttercup)

REPENS FL. FL.—A pretty, double-flowering bright golden yellow Buttercup; flowers in May and June.



Platycodon (Balloon Flower)

RUDBECKIA (Coneflower)

GOLDEN GLOW—The familiar golden yellow double variety.

PURPUREA (Purple Coneflower) — Peculiar reddish purple flowers with large brown cone shaped centers. Blooms from July to October.

SALVIA (Meadow Sage)

AZUREA—Grows 3 to 4 feet high producing pretty sky blue flowers in great abundance in August and September.

PITCHERI—More branching habit and large flowers of rich gentian blue.

SANTOLINA

(Lavender Cotton; Ground Cypress)

A sweet smelling, dwarf, evergreen perennial, with delicate silver-white foliage, useful as rock or border plants; also largely used in carpet bedding.

SAPONARIA (Soapwort)

OCYMOIDES SPLENDENS—Pretty border and rockery plant; flowers rosy pink.

SAXIFRAGA (Megasea)

CORDIFOLIA—These will thrive in any kind of soil and in any position. Grow about 1 foot high, and are admirable for the front of the border or shrubbery, forming masses of handsome, broad, deep green foliage, which alone renders them useful; flowers appear very early in the spring. Fine among rocks or hedges.

DECIPIENS (Crimson Moss)—Dwarf, mossy plants bearing white flowers in May and June. The green foliage turns a bright crimson in Winter. 4 inches high. Splendid rock plant.

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion Flower)

Handsome border plants, succeeding in any ordinary soil if well drained and in a sunny location, and should be grown in every garden where cut flowers are wanted; they last a long time when picked and placed in water.



Scabiosa

CAUCASICA (Blue Bonnet)—A soft and charming shade of lavender; commences to bloom in June, throwing stems 18 to 24 inches high until September.

SEDUM (Stonecrop)

The dwarf varieties are charming plants for sunny positions in the rockery, etc., and the taller kinds make effective color groups in the border. They thrive in almost any soil. They are especially fond of sand and full sun, and may be considered the backbone of the American rock garden.

DWARF VARIETIES

ACRE (Golden Moss)—Beautiful moss like green foliage with a mass of yellow flowers in early summer.

EWERSII—Fine green foliage and pink flowers.

KAMSCHATICUM—Orange yellow flowers with prostrate green foliage turning golden in Autumn.

LYDIUM—Pretty reddish moss plant with yellow flowers. Very fine rock plant.

OBTUSATUM—Golden yellow flowers with emerald green foliage shaped with bronze.

SARMENTOSUM—Very dwarf variety with yellow flowers. The best variety for filling seams in walls. A very rapid grower.

SEXANGULARE—Very dark green foliage and yellow flowers.

SIEBOLDI—Round, succulent, glaucous foliage; bright pink flowers in August and September.

SPURIUM COCCINEUM—A beautiful rosy crimson flowered form; July and August. 6 ins.

STOLONIFERA—One of the most desirable; evergreen leaves; flowers purplish pink; July and August. Excellent for rock garden. 6 inches.

ERECT GROWING

SPECTABILIS BRILLIANT—A rich colored form of Spectabilis, being a bright amaranth red. The best erect growing variety. Attains a height of 18 inches with broad light green foliage and immense heads of handsome showy red flowers. Indispensable as a late fall blooming plant.



Rudbeckia (Coneflower)

See back cover page for rare varieties and novelties, some of which can be obtained only from the Fremont Nursery.



Statice

SEMPERVIVUM (Hen and Chickens)

Odd and interesting plants forming rosettes of succulent leaves of various colors. Fine for rockeries or dry banks. We have these in six named varieties.

SPIREA (Goat's Beard; Meadow Sweet)

Elegant border plants with feathery plumes of flowers and neat, attractive foliage; succeeds in all locations.

ARUNCUS—4 feet. June. Produces long, feathery panicles of white flowers, forming graceful plumes.

FILIPENDULA (Dropwort)—Numerous corymbs of white flowers on stems 15 inches high. June and July; pretty fern-like foliage.

STATICE (Great Sea Lavender)

LATIFOLIA—A valuable plant either for the border or rockery, with tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads, frequently 1½ feet high and 2 feet across, of purplish blue, minute flowers during July and August. These, if cut and dried, last in perfect condition for months.

STOKESIA

(Cornflower Aster; Stoke's Aster)

A most charming and beautiful native hardy plant which grows from 18 to 24 inches high, bearing freely from early July until late in October, its handsome lavender-blue centaurea-like blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open, sunny position; desirable as a single plant in the hardy border and effective in masses or beds of any size.

CYANEA COERULEA—Beautiful light blue.

TEUCRIUM

CHAMAEDRYS—Shrub like plant with glossy green foliage and spikes of purple flowers in July and August. 1 foot. Fine for edging.

THALICTRUM (Meadow Rue)

ADIANTIFOLIUM—A beautiful variety, with foliage like the Maidenhair Fern and miniature white flowers in June.

AQUILEGIFOLIUM—Graceful foliage like that of Columbine and rosy purple flowers from May to July. 2 to 3 feet.

THERMOPSIS (False Lupine; Buffalo)

CAROLINIANA—A showy, tall-growing plant, attaining a height of 3 to 4 feet, producing long spikes of yellow flowers in June and July.

THYMUS (Thyme)

The charming Mountain Thymes make a perfect, close, fragrant carpet on hot, dry, sunny banks where grass is difficult to establish; they are a sheet of blossom in June and July. Excellent for carpeting patches of spring-flowering bulbs.

COCCINEUM—Plants become completely covered with brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers.

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker; Flame Flower; Torch Lily)**PFITZERI** (The

Everblooming

Flame Flower)

The free and continuous

blooming

qualities of this

variety have made

it one of the great

bedding plants, and

when we consider

that there are few

flowering plants

which are suitable

for massing under

our severe climatic

conditions it is

little wonder that

such an elegant

subject should become

so popular. Succeeds

in any ordinary

garden soil, but responds

quickly to liberal

treatment. Hardy

if given protection,

but the most satisfactory

method of wintering

is to bury the roots in

sand in a cool cellar.

In bloom from

August to October,

with spikes 3 to 4

feet high, and

heads of bloom of

a rich orange-scarlet

producing a

grand effect either

planted singly in

the border or in

masses.



Red Hot Poker

QUARTINIANA—A strong growing, thick-stalked variety, blooming late in May with flower cones 10 to 12 inches long. Orange-red at first, but yellow on bottom half as bloom matures. Perfectly hardy here; does not need protection.

TROLLIUS (Globe Flower)

EUROPAEUS, ORANGE GLOBE—Desirable free-flowering plants producing their giant bright yellow, buttercup-like blossoms on stems 1 to 2 feet high from May until August; succeeds admirably in the border in a half-shady position.

VALERIANA (Garden Heliotrope)

COCCINEA—Rather drooping plants with showy heads of pink and red flowers blooming most all summer.

OFFICINALIS—Tall with flowers of rose tinted heads produced in June and July, with a strong heliotrope odor.

RUBRA—Low and spreading with red flowers blooming from July till Fall.

VERONICA

(Speedwell)

A family containing some of the most beautiful subjects for the hardy garden and rockery. Given a rich, well drained soil in an open situation in full sun, they will all thrive in an amazing manner.



Veronica

AMETHYSTINA—8 to 12 inches. June. A slender species, with short spikes of amethyst-blue flowers.

INCANA (Candida)—1 foot. July and August. A white, woolly plant; flowers numerous; blue. Has good appearance, both in and out of bloom. Useful in rockery or border.

LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS—2 feet. July to September. One of the handsomest blue-flowering plants. Perfectly hardy and increases in strength and beauty each year. Spikes completely studded with beautiful blue flowers; fine for cutting and one of the best plants for the hardy border.

RUPESTRIS—A fine rock plant growing 3 to 4 inches high; thickly matted, deep green foliage, hidden in spring under a cloud of bright blue flowers.

RUPESTRIS ROSEA—Similar to the above in habit of growth. The flowers form a carpet of bright rose; good foliage.

SPICATA—18 inches. June and July. Long spikes of violet-blue flowers.

VIOLAS (Tufted Pansies)

The improved forms of *Viola Cornuta* are rapidly growing in favor. They flower continuously for nearly eight months in the year; and while their flowers are not so large as those of the Pansy, their bright colors and floriferousness make them welcome additions to any garden.

CORNUTA LUTEA SPLENDENS—Golden yellow. Free flowering; excellent bedder.

FLORAIRE—A gem, having the growth of the bedding *Viola* and producing profusely all summer through, large blossoms of true blue. This *Viola* is famous in and around Geneva, Switzerland and is a product of the well known Monsieur Correvon.

JERSEY GEM (New)—Possesses the dwarf habit and continuity of blooming of the true horned *Viola* (*V. cornuta*), and the vigorous, bushy growth and roundish foliage of the finest English bedding varieties. Color is pure, rich violet, and slightly perfumed. It is one of the best introductions in the list of the hardy plants in recent years.

VIOLA PAPILIO (The Butterfly Violet)—A distinct and attractive variety of the tufted Pansy producing its violet-blue flowers with dark eye from early spring until late in the fall.

VIOLA RUBY—Red.

YUCCA (Adam's Needle)

FILAMENTOSA—Among hardy plants there is nothing more effective and striking for isolated positions on the lawn or on dry banks where few other plants thrive. It is also indispensable for the rockery. Its broad, sword-like evergreen foliage and immense branching spikes of drooping, creamy white flowers, rising to a height of 6 feet, render it a bold and handsome subject wherever placed. Should be planted in spring.

VARIEGATED LEAF—A beautiful and striking plant, resembling the *Filamentosa* in every way, except that the deep green bayonet shaped leaves are striped on the outer edge with a light yellow stripe. Very ornamental. Blooms the third year.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

CANNAS—Best French.

CALADIUMS (Elephant Ear).

DAHLIAS—In a variety of colors.

GLADIOLUS—These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. All colors and combinations.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

We carry a complete stock of fall bulbs such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, etc., imported from Holland each fall. These must be planted in the fall to succeed. Prices on application in fall.



Yucca Bloom



Therese—Rose Type

The Gorgeous Peonies

The improvement in the beauty of the Peonies and their ever growing popularity is one of the phenomena of the horticultural world. They have become the premiers of the spring flowers and their gorgeous bloom is being appreciated by millions of people. Standing the winters without attention and when once established lasting many years make them practical as well as beautiful, and their usefulness does not end with the blooming, the sturdy and pleasing foliage lasting throughout the summer and fall. There are many hundreds of varieties varying so little from one another, in many cases, as to require an expert to distinguish them, but we have made careful selection of the best, and you will not be disappointed in any variety that you choose from this list.

ALBERT CROUSSE—Beautiful, soft shell pink with faint salmon tints. Immense size, rose type. Producing perfect flowers on long straight stems. Very late.

AUGUSTIN D'HOUE—Deep rich solferino red with slight silvery reflex. Midseason. Strong grower and prolific bloomer. One of the most satisfactory.



Mons. Theirs

BARONESS SCHROEDER—Very large globular flowers, flesh-white passing to milk-white. A strong tall grower, very free flowering and very fragrant; one of the finest Peonies grown.

CAMILLE CALLOTT—Beautiful rose pink. Midseason.

CHINENSIS ALBA—One of the old standard full double pure white. Mid-season.

CHINENSIS RUBRA—Double purplish red. sweet scented. Late.

COLLEEN—Creamy white with outer petals light pink. A few pink petals in the center. Beautiful pompom center, not finely slashed.

COURONNE D'OR—"Crown of Gold". Pure white with a circle of gold stamens. Fragrant.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS—Sulphur white with greenish reflex. Especially pretty when half open. Mid-season.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON—Ivory white with creamy center. Large and full. Fine. Late.

EDULIS SUPERBA—Deep rose pink. Fragrant. Early.

ELIZABETH—One of the most beautiful peonies we have ever grown with its combination of colors blended together. Outer petals blush pink, center cream, and center petals edged with crimson. Late midseason.

EXCELSIOR—Semi-double pale pink. Center petals dashed with red.

FANTASY—Pale pink with a mass of yellow stamens in center, and also stamens and finely slashed petals between the lower and upper half of the flower. Center petals edged with crimson. Another of our valuable seedlings.

FELIX CROUSE—The leading dark red variety. Rich, brilliant ruby red. Fragrant. One of the best. Late.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Considered by many the best white ever grown. Very large and full, pure white with center petals edged with crimson. Very strong grower and heavy bloomer. Early mid season.

HUMEL—One of the finest of the old standbys. Deep pink, very large and full and cinnamon scented. The best late deep pink.

INVINCIBLE — Semi-double, with elongated buds, similar to Samson, but a deep pink.

KARL ROSENFELD—Claimed to outshine all red peonies in magnificence of coloring, perfect formation of flower, abundance of bloom and strength of roots. Received first prize of the American Peony Society in 1911. Flower large, semi rose type, a perfect ball-like form when fully open of a perfect deep rich crimson on long stems. Has proven ideal both for landscape planting and for cut flowers. Midseason.

L'ÉCLATANTE—Large full flowers, deep purplish crimson. Late midseason.

LE CYGNE—The highest scoring peony in the world, scoring 9.9 with 10 as perfect. The name means The Swan, and no name could better describe it. The grandest of all white peonies. Compact bloom with a true rose fragrance. Leaves are a darker green than most peonies.

LOUIS VON HOUTTE—Semi-double, deep violaceous red.

MARIE JACQUIN—Semi-double. Rosy white with a mass of golden stamens in the center. This variety suggests our native water lily. A favorite with all who see it.

MARS—Large bomb type. Outer petals bluish pink, pom-pom center made up of a mass of pale yellow shredded petals. A strong vigorous grower. One of our seedlings never offered before.

MARTHA BULLOCH—Mammoth cup shaped blooms. Deep rose in center shading to silvery pink in the outer petals. Its beauty can hardly be described. Gigantic in size and very sweet scented.

MONS. THEIRS—Large deep pink on very tall stems. Beautiful. Midseason.



Duke of Wellington

MODEL OF PERFECTION—Very late, very double, pyramidal-shaped flower of a light soft violet-rose with shades of flesh pink, marbled and veined with bright rose and silver tipped.

MONS JULES ELIE—Bomb type. Large globular bloom, glossy lilac pink shading to deeper rose at the base. Sometimes called the king of all peonies. Midseason.

MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC—Semi rose type. Claimed by some to be the darkest peony in existence. Large, full well formed flowers forming a perfect ball of deep maroon with garnet hues and a brilliant black luster. An extraordinary variety. Late midseason.

PAUL NEYRON—Large. Deep pink, the same color of the Paul Neyron rose.

PRESIDENT TAFT—Delicate hydrangea pink with a halo of white. A strong grower and profuse bloomer. Immense size. No larger peony on the market.

RUBRA TRIUMPHANS—Deep purplish pink. Semi double. Midseason.

SAMSON—Semi-double with elongated buds. Light pink with center petals slashed. Some flowers have extra petals in the center making them double. A tall strong grower and a very fine variety. One of our seedlings.

SARAH BERNHART—Semi rose type. The strongest growing of all peonies. Flowers of remarkable size. Full and double blooming in clusters. Apple blossom pink with each petal silver tipped, giving it the appearance of a border of pure white. Very fragrant. Distinct from all other peonies. Should be in all collections.

SOLANGE—Very large of compact rose type. Outer petals delicate waxy white deepening toward the center, with shades of orange and golden brown. A strong grower and one of the most beautiful, scoring 9.7. Late.

SOLFATERRE—Crown type. Outer petals white, center sulphur yellow fading to white. Fine form on long sturdy stems.

THERESE—Second highest scoring peony, 9.8. One of the world's finest varieties Rose type of enormous size and delicate fragrance. Color rich satin pink with lighter center. Vigorous growth and very free blooming.

TRIUMPH DU NORD—Deep violet rose.

VENUS—Very unique and conspicuous. Delicate shell pink on very long high stems. Rose fragrance. Midseason. Much sought for.



Solange

WALTER FAXON—Ranks in the front ranks of all pink varieties. Bright rose or coral pink shaded with salmon and deeper rose at the base. Tall, free bloomer. Semi-rose type. Midseason.

WINSOME—Semi double LaFrance pink. A seedling of great value.

OFFICINALIS TYPE

All very early, the first to bloom.

OFFICINALIS ROSEA SUPERBA—Beautiful large soft shell pink.

OFFICINALIS ROSEA PLENA—A bright cherry red fading to pink. Perfect form.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA—The old-fashioned dark red double peony.

OFFICINALIS TENUIFOLA FLORE PLENA—The very rare old deep dazzling crimson peony with fringe leaf foliage. Nothing can be more beautiful than one of these plants when in bloom. With each fiery red blossom set in the top of the beautiful green fringed foliage, like a ruby in a dark setting. The very first to bloom. It is gone before the old fashioned early red begins.



Walter Faxon

We have received hundreds of letters in past years telling us of the wonderful results that this peony had given. We have developed a number of deeper shades from seedlings of this variety and are now able to offer several colors as follows:

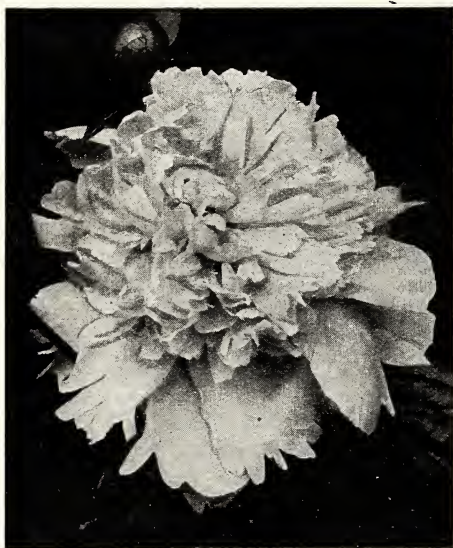
BUTTERFLY—Single, deep cerise petals shaded to light pink on outer edge. Has a fluttery butterfly effect closing up at night.

MIKADO—The best known and leading Japanese Peony. First exhibited in this country at the World's Fair, Chicago, by the Japanese Government. Outer petals uniform crimson and center a broad partially transformed cluster of stamens, chamois yellow faced with crimson. A typical oriental color. Fine cut flower and lasts well. The dark green foliage makes it a splendid landscape plant.

THE MOOR—Japanese. Red with large yellow stamens.

VESEVIUS—Single deep pink, shaded lighter at tip.

VULCAN—Single deep pink, almost red, fading to pink.



Sarah Bernhart

JAPANESE AND SINGLE PEONIES

For over forty years we have been growing single peonies and where we have sold them they have always brought us orders for more. But it was only in the few years that their value and beauty seems to have become generally known and they have now come into their own much deserved popularity.

REGENT

For many years we have been growing and selling one variety which we called simply, Single Blush, for lack of a better name. We have now given it the name of Regent. It is a delicate flesh tint in the bud and when it first opens later fading to white. The center is composed of a mass of beautiful golden yellow stamens, giving it the appearance of a beautiful pond lily. It is the most prolific variety to bloom that we have ever grown, either double or single and can be planted most any time and will bloom right along. We have planted it in late Spring but it came right out with a full crop of blossoms. Blooms in clusters, not all opening at the same time. We cannot recommend this variety too highly. It is very sweet scented.



Festiva Maxima



BEAUTIFUL ROSES

In the list you will find the best of the new varieties and the cream of all the old and tried sort.

Most of our Hybrid Teas are either on their own roots or grafted low on the root of a variety of rose that positively will not send up the troublesome suckers from the root which will gradually kill out the choice sort.

With the introduction of the many new and valuable varieties especially in the everblooming class it is now possible for anyone with a few feet of ground to have fresh fragrant roses all summer.

All roses should have an open sunny location. Clay loam is an ideal soil but they will do well on most any well drained fertile soil.

We have a booklet on the care and culture of roses which will be given free to all purchasers of roses on application.

CLIMBERS

AMERICAN PILLAR—Tremendous growth and glossy, permanent foliage. Flowers single, brilliant pink with a white eye, borne in clusters as large as your head. The most popular single-flowered climber.



Ophelia

AVIATEUR BLERHOT—Beautiful little buds of saffron yellow shaded apricot. Lighter on opening. Quite fragrant. Glossy foliage.

BALTIMORE BELLE—The old standby. Large white flowers blooming in clusters.

BESS LOVETT—Large, well-shaped blooms of bright, light crimson. Much more vigorous and generally more satisfactory than Climbing American Beauty.

BLUE RAMBLER—Not a true blue but the nearest approach to a blue ever found in a rose. A violaceous red.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—The moderately fragrant, rich rosy crimson 3 to 4 inch flowers are produced in great abundance. It will succeed in almost any situation and makes a very vigorous growth.

CLIMBING GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Scarlet flowers like bush rose of that name.

CLIMBING SUNBURST—Same shade as sunburst.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The old favorite, with large heads of very gay, small, scarlet-crimson flowers. Recommended for large specimen bushes and hedge-rows.

DOROTHY PERKINS — Graceful, twining growth of great vigor. Flowers soft shell-pink, small, crinkly, in great clusters.

DR. W. VAN FLEET—Large flowers of exquisite pale pink on fine, long stems. Extremely vigorous, and has marveously fine foliage. One of our most popular of all climbers.

EXCELSA—Bright crimson flowers in large clusters. Very vigorous and hardy. Preferred by many to Crimson Rambler, and generally called "Red Dorothy Perkins."

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—Much like Crimson Rambler, but bears occasional flowers in summer and autumn. Frequently called Ever-blooming Crimson Rambler.

HIAWATHA—Large clusters, single, intense crimson petals shading to white at the base.

MARY WALLACE—The outstanding large-flowered pink climber. Very brilliant and invariably satisfactory. Growth is enormous and rapid, and the long-stemmed blooms make good cut-flowers.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—The brightest and purest red of all the Pillar Roses. Flowers are borne in clusters that retain their color until they fall, the color being intensified by the numerous yellow stamens. A vigorous grower and a good bloomer.

PRIMROSE—New. Hardy yellow climber. Canary yellow flowers in great profusion. More double than LeRave and more hardy than Emily Gray. This is the most satisfactory yellow climber for the north yet introduced. Everyone who has seen it is enthusiastic over its merits.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES—An old-time favorite. Bright pink flowers that are sometimes white striped, in compact clusters. Plant is hardy in any climate.

SILVER MOON—The favorite white climber. Flowers semi-double, very large with brilliant yellow stamens. Perfect foliage and very vigorous grower.

SEVEN SISTERS—An old time variety of good sized, pink roses, blooming in clusters.



Tausendschon

TAUSENDSCHON—Or Thousand Beauties, is the appropriate name of this lovely, vigorous and desirable Hardy Climbing Rose; almost thornless. The buds are cherry pink, opening to soft-er shades, all shades being found in a single cluster; has glossy, light green foliage. A highly desirable and distinctive rose for covering walls, fences, porches and pergolas, and unique among climbers.

WHITE DOROTHY—A magnificent, clustered Rose, with good strong virility and climbing habit, the vines are a sheet of white during their blooming period.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Large, globular, crimson.

CLIO—Flesh color, very large. Fine.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The best white. Large and silvery and splendid bloomer.

GEN. JACK—Bright crimson. Free bloomer.

GEA. ARENDS (Pink Druschki)—The best pink of the class. Free bloomer. Fine shaped buds, opening into large flowers.

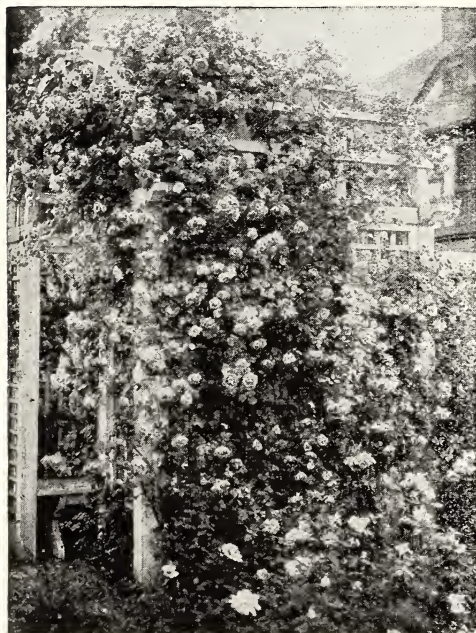
GEO. DICKSON—Velvety black.

J. B. CLARK—Crimson. Fine fall bloomer.

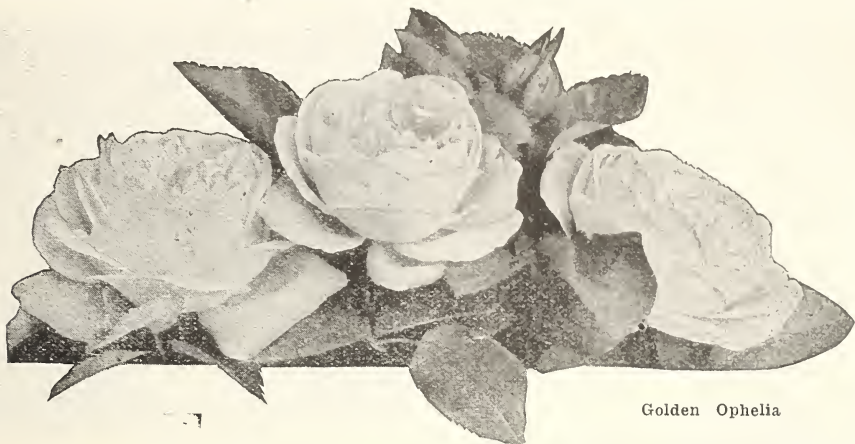
MME. GABRIEL LUIZETTE—Silvery pink blooms of fine substance and attractive form.

MAGNA CHARTA—Large, pink, strong grower.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Late crimson.



Paul's Scarlet Climber



Golden Ophelia

MRS. JOHN LAING—Soft pink. Fragrant. Free bloomer with immense blooms.

PAUL NEYRON—Deep pink. The largest rose and the best bloomer of the class. Blooms all summer.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Yellow producing a profusion of fragrant blooms in spring.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Deep velvety maroon.

SOLIEL D'OR—Reddish gold, shaded with orange. Buds are exceptionally lovely and the flowers large and full.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Cherry red. Free blooming. Large blooms on long stems, carried by a plant of vigorous growth.

HYBRID TEAS (True Everbloomers)

ANGELE PERNET—The most brilliantly colored orange-yellow Rose in existence.

BETTY—Coppery rose overspread with yellow.

BETTY UPRICHARD—Copper-red buds, semi-double; orange-carmine on outside of petals, showing light salmon reflexes.

CHAS. K. DOUGLAS—Flaming scarlet.

COLUMBIA—Glowing pink.

DAME EDITH HELEN—New. The most striking pink. Rose of recent years. Enormous, very double, pure pink blooms, continually produced. Strong growth.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON—Intense saffron yellow, stained with crimson.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS—A handsome new variety with long-pointed buds of rich orange-pink, opening to fine salmon-pink blooms with a golden underglow. Very fragrant.

E. G. HILL—New. Great massive blooms of deep maroon, velvety on inside and glistening outside; very fragrant.

ETOILE DE FEU—The handsomest bright orange-pink of its type. Much better than Louise Catharine Breslau, Gorgeous, and Arthur R. Goodwin. The plants are very vigorous, low and branching, with healthy foliage, and steadily produces large, blazing blooms of amazing intensity of color.

ETOILE DE FRANCE—Bushy plants with large, dark crimson blooms. Has long been popular and in great demand.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE—The finest red bedding Rose for general purposes, having great vigor and floriferousness. Its gigantic flowers are brilliant scarlet and are produced with great freedom throughout the season. This is unquestionably the best and most popular red Hybrid Tea Rose in the world.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY—Deep red, large, very double.

GENERAL McARTHUR—Bright scarlet.

GOLDEN EMBLEM—Rich deep golden yellow

GOLDEN OPHELIA—Similar to Ophelia with a golden yellow suffusion.

GOLDEN PERNET—See Julien Potin.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Scarlet, always a mass of bloom.

HADLEY—Velvety crimson.

HELEN GOULD—Red.

HOOSIER BEAUTY—Glowing scarlet.

J. L. MOCK—Outside of petals deep pink, inside silvery rose.

JULIEN POTIN—A fine grower, slightly richer in color than the original Pernet, and a little more double. Never shows the black center that the older one does.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Creamy white.

KILLARNEY—Pink.

KILLARNEY WHITE—Large silvery white.

LADY ALICE STANLEY—Sturdy, active bushes with distinctive, healthy foliage and large, erect, very double flowers of light silvery pink, darker on the outside of the petals. This is one of the best Roses in the list and has been popular since the day of its introduction.



Talisman

LADY HILLINGTON—Deep apricot yellow.

LADY URSULA—Flesh pink.

LA FRANCE—Rose pink. Deep buds.

LAURENT CARLE—A dwarf, sturdy bush with rich purple-crimson buds and velvety pointed blooms. One of the handsomest Roses in existence.

LOS ANGELES—Flame pink, toned with coral, shaded with gold at base of petals. Extra fine.

MARGARET MCGREDY—A stunning new variety with double, cupped flowers of brick-red, shaded with yellow at the base. The plants are very vigorous and floriferous and have superb, healthy foliage. We believe this new introduction is destined to supersede many almost single varieties of similar color. There is no doubt that it will attain great popularity and be in strong demand for many years to come.

MISS LOLITA ARMOUR—Coral, golden and coppery yellow.

MME. BUTTERFLY—Bright pink, apricot and gold.

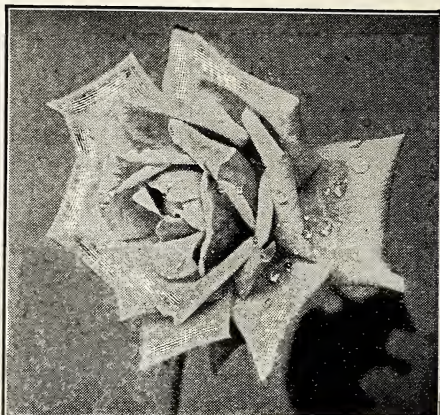
MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT—Rich pink.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT—Coral red, shaded yellow and scarlet. An odd and fascinating shade.

MRS. AARON WARD—Yellow.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL—Scarlet buds opening to a deep reddish saffron.

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE—Golden yellow.



Los Angeles

Rapidly becoming one of the most popular Roses of America.

SENSATION—Deep blackish maroon. Handsome buds. Almost thornless. Highly perfumed.

SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET—The old standby for a real yellow Rose.

SOUV. DE GEORGE BECKWITH—Very large, salmon-pink flowers of wonderful shape.

SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET—Stout, branching plants with large, brick-red buds opening to pink flowers of gigantic size. A splendid bedding Rose.

SOUV. DE H. A. VERSCHUREN—Light yellow flowers of the Frank Reader and Golden Ophelia type.

SUNBURST—Rich yellow, cupped flowers shaded with orange.

TALISMAN—The most astounding novelty in Roses produced in many a year. Its brilliant orange-red buds open to a large, fragrant, high-pointed bloom of glowing golden yellow, stained with copper-red and orange-rose on the inside of the petal. It is the most magnificently colored flower we have ever seen and arouses astonishment and admiration everywhere. The plants have proved vigorous and healthy outdoors and have withstood severe winters unprotected. It is especially good in spring and late autumn.



Mrs. Aaron Ward

MRS. LOVELL SWISHER—New. Immense heavy flowers of pale flesh pink, on strong erect stems.

OPHELIA—Salmon flesh, shaded rose.

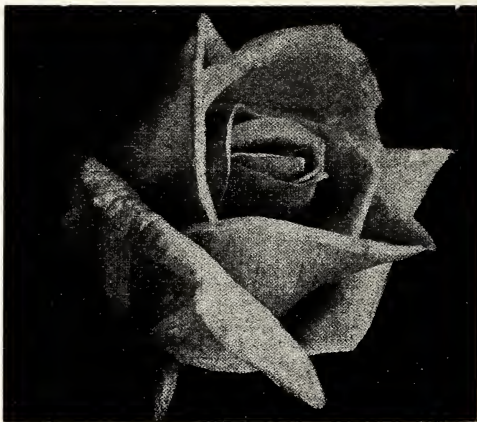
PREMIER—Clear, pure rose pink.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER—An outstanding novelty of a really new color combination. Maroon, orange and gold in the most contrasting fashion. Long pointed buds. Rigid stems. Continuous bloomer.

RADIANCE—Carmine pink. Large.

RED RADIANCE—Dazzling crimson scarlet.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS—New. Golden yellow and cream in the inside of the flower, stained copper and dull red on the outside.



Radiance



William R. Smith

VILLE DE PARIS—Vigorous plants of strong, wiry growth, producing splendid buds of bright yellow which open into fadeless, double blooms of the Radiance shape. It has proved a fine addition to our yellow Roses, and we believe it will become steadily more popular.

WM. F. DREER—A bright yellow flower of the Los Angeles type, shaded with coppery pink.

WILLIAM R. SMITH—A very vigorous, bracing Tea Rose with long-pointed, creamy white buds, stained with pink and crimson. The flowers are very double, beautifully shaped, and are produced constantly throughout the season.

WILLOWMERE—Long pointed buds and brilliant pink flowers, suffused with gold. Free bloomer.

BABY RAMBLERS

Dwarf bushes blooming continually. Flowers in clusters of small roses.

BABY TAUSENDSCHON—Pink.

CECIL BRUNNER—Pink.

ECHO—Soft tender rose-pink.

ELLEN POULSEN—Bright rose-pink.

ERNA TESCHENDORFF—Carmine-red.

GOLDEN SALMON—"Sunkissed" would have been a more appropriate name for this new, brilliant gem of rich golden orange that is admired by everyone that sees it. The plant is of strong, vigorous, healthy growth, very free flowering; it is never out of bloom.

GRUSS AU. AACHEN—Large flowers like Hybrid Teas, orange-pink in bud, paling to soft salmon-pink and white on opening. This is one of the most remarkable Roses in the world and is unrivaled for mass bedding or edging purposes. It is continually in flower and suffers from no diseases.

IDEAL—Really the finest dark red—darker, more even color than Miss Edith Cavell. Flowers small and in gigantic clusters.

KATHERINE ZEIMET—Small, very double, white.

MISS EDITH CAVELL—Brilliant crimson, semi-double flowers with white eye.

MRS. W. H. CUTBUSH—Medium size flowers of bright rosy pink in heavy clusters.



F. L. Grootendorst

RUGOSA AND RUGOSA HYBRIDS

BELLE POITEVINE—Brilliant magenta purple.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT—White.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER—Silvery pink. Very large; well formed.

F. J. GROOTENDORST—A Hybrid Rugosa (Rosa rugosa rubra X Crimson Baby Rambler). True Rugosa foliage. Blooms bright crimson, in clusters, produced from early spring to frost. Strong but compact, dwarfish grower. Particularly suitable for hedging and mass planting.

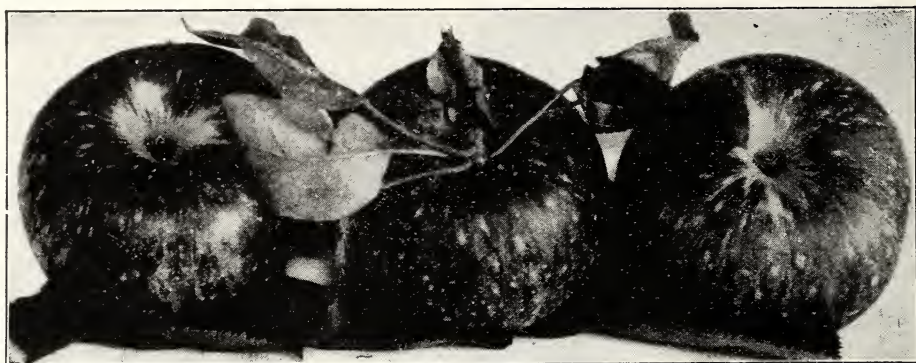
We can furnish Moss Roses in a variety of colors, as white, pink, crested, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

HUGONIS (Novelty)—A remarkable and very valuable briar rose brought in from China. Grows and spread quickly to as much as 6 feet at maturity. Blooms extravagantly in May full length of last year's shoots. Flowers single, ranging from deep gold to canary, with conspicuous stamen tufts.



Gruss an Teplitz



Duchess of Oldenberg

Apples—The King of Fruits

Everyone realizes the great value of apples, both from the standpoint of health and profit.

Why should you pay 10c each for apples shipped a thousand miles when you can grow better ones and have them fresh, right in your back yard or on your farm.

We grow a large list of varieties covering all demands and tastes, but will not take space to list all or to give a long description of any. Most of the varieties in general cultivation are too well known to make it necessary and most of the leading varieties either for home use or for market are still the old time tried and tested varieties.

SUMMER VARIETIES

EARLY HARVEST—The old fashioned early harvest apple.

GOLDEN SWEET—Large, greenish yellow, prolific.

RED ASTRACHAN—The old red harvest apple.

SWEET BOUGH—Large yellow.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Tree very hardy. Bears young. The leading early commercial variety.

FALL VARIETIES

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Large striped red variety. Young and prolific bearer. The leading late summer or early fall sort.

FAMEUSE—(Snow). Flesh snowy white, sometimes called the Snowflake. Will keep till January. Sometimes classed as a winter variety.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Yellow with a blush on one side. Splendid quality.

WEALTHY—The best all around Fall variety for all purposes. Bears very young and annually. Tree very hardy. Quality the best. We also have Fall Pippin, Munson Sweet and Pumpkin Sweet.

WINTER VARIETIES

BANANA (Winter Banana)—Large yellow with red blush. Named because of its delicate banana-like fragrance.

BALDWIN—Everybody knows this old favorite. Still one of the leading sorts.

BEN DAVIS—So does every body know this variety. Hardy tree, heavy bearer, long keeper but of poor quality.

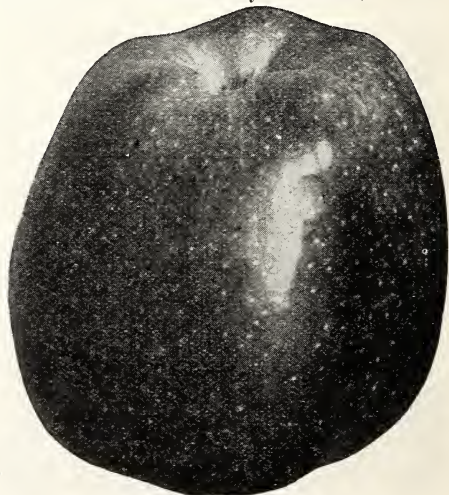
COURTLAND—An improved McIntosh introduced in N. Y. State and very highly thought of. Similar to McIntosh but hangs on the tree better. Also a better shipper than McIntosh.

DELICIOUS—A newer variety now thoroughly tested in all localities. Large size, fine appearance, being a beautiful dark red color. Very aromatic and pleasant to the taste. One of the leading market sorts.

FALLWATER—The old-fashioned Pound apple. Yellowish green.

GANO—An improved Ben Davis, being a deep red instead of a striped variety.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Another of the old varieties still classed among the leaders. Golden yellow, exceptionally fine flavor. Claimed to be susceptible to collar rot. We can furnish double worked trees of this variety if desired.



Delicious



Jonathan

HUBBARDSON—Good size and quality. Yellow striped with red.

JONATHAN—Medium size but of the very best quality. An early and annual bearer. Possibly the leading market variety.

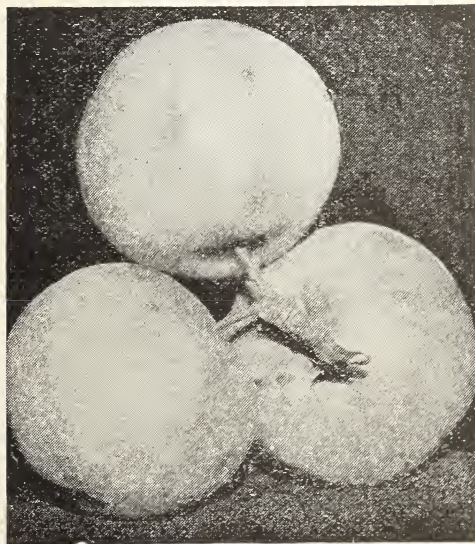
McINTOSH RED—An improved Snow, which keeps much longer. Another leader. The best appearance and quality.

NORTHERN SPY—Another one known to all for its fine quality and beautiful striped red color. Late coming into bearing but makes up for that after it begins.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Fruit similar to R. I. Greening but a much longer keeper and tree a far better and stronger grower.

RAMBO—Medium size, streaked and mottled yellow and red.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Large greenish with yellow cast. Fine flavor.



Yellow Transparent

ROME BEAUTY—The leading sort in Southern Ohio, its native home, but does well anywhere. Large, yellow, striped with bright red. Good keeper.

TOLMAN SWEET—The old-fashioned sweet variety much used for apple butter.

KING (Tompkins Co.)—Large, tender and fine quality. Yellowish striped with red.

STARK—Resembles Baldwin. Tree bears much younger.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—Planted very extensively as a commercial variety. Good size, greenish with red stripes. Crisp and juicy and a good keeper.

WAGENER—The youngest bearer of all, sometimes bearing in the nursery row. A good old-fashioned favorite. Striped red and best quality. A good keeper.

We have also Baltimore, Chenango, Roxbury Russet, Spitzenburg, Seek No Further, Winesap, Yellow Belleflower, Domine, Sutton Beauty, Golden Russet, Red Spy and others.



Transcendent Apples

CRAB APPLES

All the crab apples we offer are large size, as large as a small sized apple.

HYSLOP—Very dark crimson when ripe. Heavy bearer. The leading crab.

TRANSCENDENT—Earlier than the above. Yellow striped with red. Very juicy.

WHITNEY—Large size. Green striped with red. Heavy bearer and especially valuable for cider making.

Choice Quality Pears

The pear succeeds on most soils but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock it makes what is called a Standard tree; but on Quince stock it makes Dwarf. Standards are best adapted to large permanent orchards; but dwarfs will come into bearing very much sooner and may be planted much closer together. Dwarf must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the quince stock two or three inches.

SUMMER PEARS

BARTLETT—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; very popular. August and September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun. Vinous, melting and rich. Aug.

EARLY WILDER—Medium size, regular in form; greenish yellow with a brownish red cheek; handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant. First of Aug.

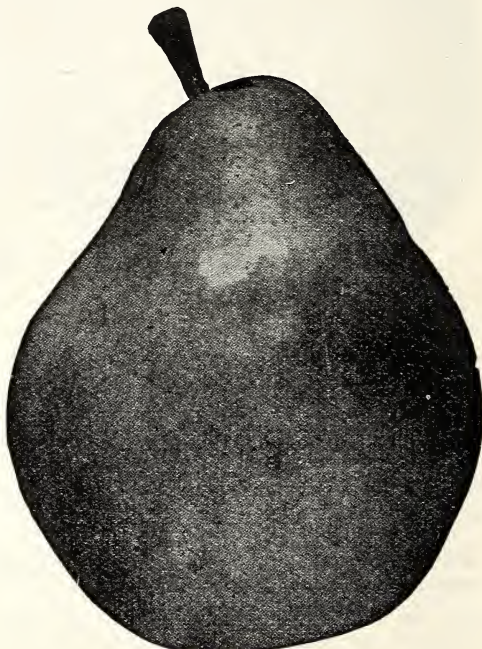
AUTUMN PEARS

ANJOU—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous excellent flavor; very productive. October to December.

ANGOULEME (Duchess)—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, and very juicy with a rich and very excellent flavor. Vigorous. October and November.

FLEMISH—Large and beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; a good bearer; hardy everywhere. Vigorous. September and October.

CLAIRGEAU—Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn; shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots, flesh yellow, juicy, somewhat granular with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. Moderate. October to December.



Kieffer Pear

KIEFFER—Very large, bell shaped; light yellow when fully ripe, sometimes with a slight blush; flesh white, crisp, juicy, of slightly quince flavor; of fair quality; exceedingly valuable for cooking or canning, which brings out its best spicy flavor. Extremely vigorous. October to December.

LAWRENCE—Yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears. November to January.

SECKEL—Small; skin rich yellowish brown with a deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Moderate. September and October.

SHELDON—Large size; yellow or greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive; vigorous. Oct.

DWARF PEARS

As certain varieties of Pears are not successful when grown as Dwarfs we herewith give a special list of such as are most suitable, and of which the Duchess d'Angouleme is decidedly the best of all: Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Angouleme (Duchess), Kieffer, Louise, Lawrence and Seckel.



Bartlett Pear

See back cover page for rare varieties and novelties, some of which can be obtained only from the Fremont Nursery.

Choice Plums

Plums have a distinctive flavor from any other fruit and are especially fine for eating fresh, for jellies, preserves and unexcelled for canning for desserts. Plum trees require no more care than the pear or peach and thrive well under ordinary conditions, however, they do best in a cool, not too dry a place and in good rich soil. Do well planted in poultry yards.

ABUNDANCE—One of the Japan Plums. The tree is a very rapid grower, comes into bearing remarkably young, and yields abundantly. The fruit is full medium size, color a rich cherry red, with a distinct bloom, highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, very juicy and tender. Last of July

BRADSHAW—Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; very productive. Vigorous. Middle of August.

BURBANK—A valuable Japanese Plum, cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow; very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower. August.

FELLENBURG (Italian Prune)—Medium large; purplish black; blue bloom; free; flesh green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; real bearer and hang on tree after ripening; splendid for drying and market. Tree very productive. September.



Lombard Plums



Bradshaw Plums

REINE CLAUDE—Nearly round; pale yellow marked with red; juicy, melting and excellent, good bearer. Not liable to rot. One of the most profitable for market. Vigorous. First of September.

WICKSON—Very large, reddish-purple, with white bloom; cling; flesh firm and meaty; yellow, rich, aromatic. A Japanese variety.

YELLOW EGG—Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking. Vigorous. Last of August.

SHROPSHIRE—Similar to the old Blue Damson but larger. September.



Burbank Plums

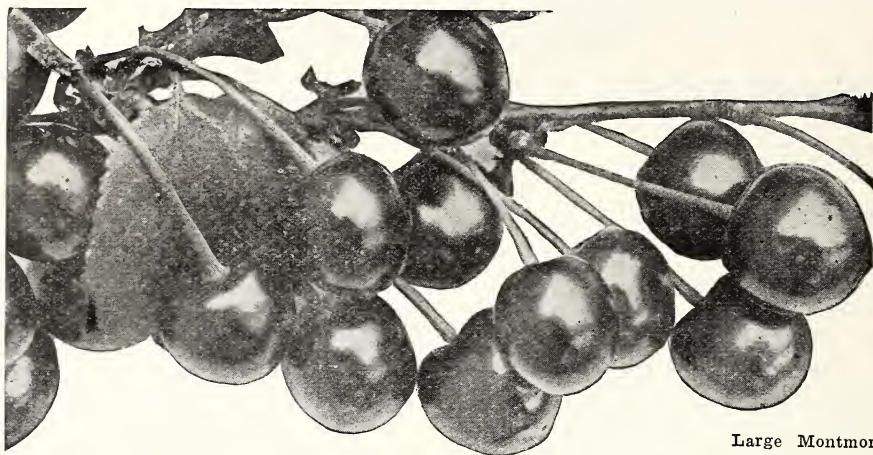
GEUII—Fruit very large; deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green; coarse, sweet and pleasant. Vigorous. First to middle of September.

GRAND DUKE—Large; violet red, fine quality, free from rot, very productive. Tree a moderate grower. Last of September.

GERMAN PRUNE—A valuable plum, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Large, long-oval, purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone. Moderate to vigorous in growth. September.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Vigorous. Middle of August.

LOMBARD—Medium, roundish oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. Nearly always produces a crop. Vigorous. Middle of August.



Large Montmorency

Cherries of Quality

Mazzard root for Sweet Cherries. It is generally conceded now that the Mazzard seedling is a better root on which to grow sweet cherries than the Mahaleb on which the sour varieties thrive and on which most cherry trees, both sweet and sour, are grown.

The Mazzard is of the nature of a sweet cherry. It produces many more fine fibrous roots and the sweet varieties seem to grow better, bear better and live far longer when budded on it. Realizing this we have for many years persisted in growing some sweet cherries on Mazzard roots, although it costs considerable more to do it. In our opinion a sweet cherry on this root is worth ten times what one on a Mahaleb root is worth. We can furnish a limited number of all varieties on Mazzard. They cost a little more than others. If you wish them you must specify them.

The Cherry thrives best on a dry, sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do well in almost any situation except a wet one. We divided them into two classes: (1) Hearts and Bigarreus; (2) Dukes and Morellos. The former are strong vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads; their fruit is large, heart shaped, meaty and sweet. The Dukes and Morellos do not attain so large size, but are more hardy and less liable to injury from bursting the bark; their fruit is acid or sub-acid.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

BING—Originated in Oregon. The fruit is very large, dark brown turning to black when ripe and of the finest quality. One of the largest and most delicious sweet cherries grown. Tree strong, stocky, thrifty grower with heavy foliage. Should be followed by Lambert which ripens later.

LAMBERT—Another of the best sweet sorts, originating in Oregon. Dark purplish red turning to jet black when ripe. Extra large, flesh firm and rich. Tree a strong grower, hardy and very productive. A splendid sort to follow Bing.

NAPOLEON—Very large, pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; very productive; one of the best. Vigorous. First of July.

SCHMIDT—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters and of the largest size; a deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. Tree hardy. Vigorous. July.

SPANISH—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; productive. Free. Late June.

TARTARIAN—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. Free. First to middle of July. variety; flesh remarkably firm, of fine quality.

WINDSOR—Fruit large, liver colored, resembling the Elkhorn, ripening a few days after that Tree hardy and prolific. Vigorous. Middle July.

WOOD (Gov. Wood)—One of the best cherries; very large; light yellow marbled with red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and great bearer. Hangs well on the tree. Vigorous. Last of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

BRASSINGTON—We believe this to be the most valuable cherry that can be obtained at the present time. Those who know of it have been hunting for the trees for a number of years but there were none. We now have a small supply. It is between a sweet and a sour cherry. Fruit is large, attractive, light red, juicy and fine. Bears in clusters and seldom fails to produce a big crop.

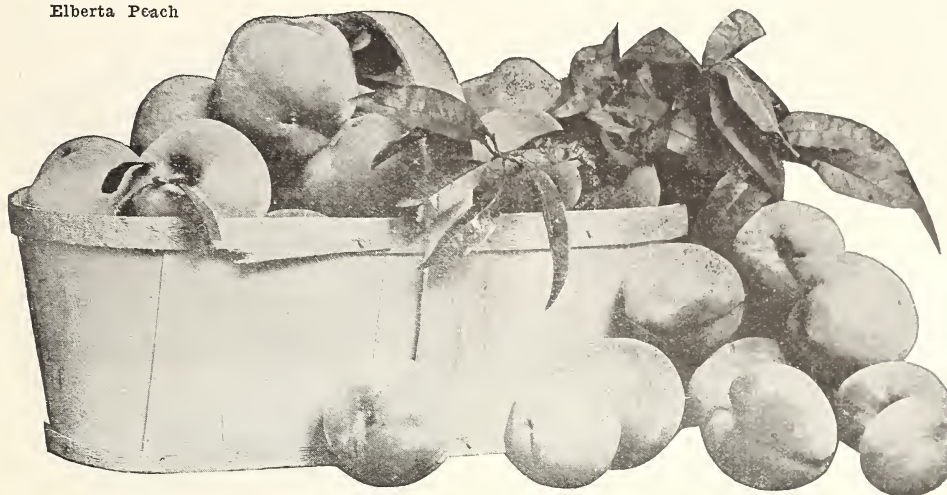
EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and growing tree. Foliage has never been affected with shot hole fungus and hence remains on the tree till frost comes. An exceptionally fine, healthy tree; exceedingly productive. Free. June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—A large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later. Very profitable. Last of June.

MORELLO (English Morello)—Medium to large, blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Moderate. August.

MAY DUKE—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; productive. Free. Middle of June.

Elberta Peach



Delicious Peaches

The Peach requires a well drained, moderately rich soil. Warm, sandy loam is considered the most ideal, but hundreds of the best orchards in the Ohio peach belt are grown on heavy clay soil.

We offer below a general list of varieties consisting of those suitable for either home use or commercial orchards. We offer a number of varieties of our own introduction which have stood the test for twenty-five or thirty years and have proved to be exceptionally hardy both in wood and bud. Among these extra hardy ones as Heidelberg, Days and Winstone. These varieties have frequently produced a good crop of fruit where everything had the fruit buds killed in the winter.

With Wilma and Salberta, in connection with Hale and Elberta we now offer a continuous Elberta season extending over a period of four or five weeks.

LEADING PEACH VARIETIES

ALEXANDER—Medium, greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; melting, juicy sort. July.

BANNER—A Canadian origination; one of the most profitable varieties ever produced. Fruit large, round and very handsome. Tree hardy and an abundant bearer. Season October first.

CARMEN—Large, round, pale yellow skin with red cheek. Flesh white. The best quality of any of the real early varieties.

CHAMPION—A large handsome early variety; creamy white with red cheek, sweet, rich and juicy. Hardy and productive. Follows Carman. August.

DAY—A heavy bearer of the very finest peaches, and a very hardy tree; yellow freestone and colors up well on the tree. Originated in our orchard. One large peach grower says: "I would rather lose any other variety in my orchard than the Day's Nonpareil." Good size, but should be thinned for market growing. Ripens between Late Crawford and Smock.

DEWEY—It is a perfect freestone; flesh yellow, of uniform color and texture to the pit. Hardy and productive. Tree is strong, symmetrical grower, and as near perfection as we can obtain in a single variety. Early August.

EARLY CRAWFORD—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy. Freestone. Last of August.

EARLY ELBERTA (Free)—Well named, being a clear yellow with blush, finer grained and sweeter. Tree a strong grower, with a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit.

ELBERTA—A seedling of Chinese Cling but entirely free. Large, yellow with red cheek, juicy and of high quality; flesh yellow and melting. A very valuable sort. Ripens after Early Crawford. Freestone.

GOLD DROP—A very young and prolific bearer. Fruit medium size, rich golden yellow and of the finest quality. September.

HEIDELBURG—The peach par-excellence for home use; yellow freestone of good size; delicious flavor and small pit; hardy tree and heavy bearer. A splendid market variety and stands shipping well. Ripens just after Early Crawford.

J. H. HALE—A comparatively new variety widely advertised and planted. Very large, yellow and perfectly free. Said to ripen a few days ahead of Elberta, but in some localities the season is nearly the same. Succeeds best on a sandy loam soil.

KALAMAZOO—A leading Michigan market sort; large, yellow, fine quality. Extra productive and profitable. September.

LATE CRAWFORD—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow, productive. One of the finest late sorts. Freestone. Last of September.

LEMON CLING—Large, pale yellow, dark red cheek; hardy and productive. September.

LEMON FREE—Lemon color and shape; large and very large if thinned on the tree; immensely productive and a very hardy tree. Especially esteemed and sought for by canning factories as it holds together well when canned. Last of September.

NEW PROLIFIC—Large, attractive, firm; flesh yellow, fine flavor; hardy and productive. September.

ROCHESTER—A new sort of great worth. Fruits are large, sweet and juicy, with good appearance. Skin is yellow tinged with carmine. Keeps well and will stand shipment for long distances. Some of the trees bear in two years after planting. Hardy and prolific; good crops may be depended upon each year. Ripens about August.

SALBERTA—Is a Salway-Elberta cross grown from an Elberta pit. A large yellow freestone of the finest quality ripening about two weeks after Elberta. This variety gives us a continuation of the Elberta season, and ripens at the same time as Smock, and has proved to be a heavy and sure bearer.

SALWAY—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich marbled brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sugary. A good keeper and promising highly as a late showy market sort. Freestone. First of October. Too late in the north except near large bodies of water.

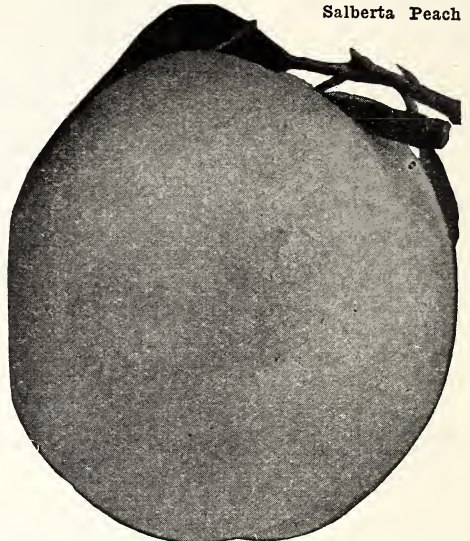
SMOCK (Beers)—An improved strain of Smock, being larger than the preceding but not generally considered as heavy a bearer.

SOUTH HAVEN—Fine, large, yellow freestone. Ripening about a week ahead of Elberta. Best quality and showy. One of the best for roadside market.

STUMP—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Freestone. Last of September.

WILMA—A late Elberta introduced to Mr. Rockefeller of Catawba Island, Ohio, a few years ago and now bearing in that section in many orchards. It is a large yellow freestone, highly colored, and more prolific than its parent Elberta, and about a week later in ripening.

Salberta Peach



WINSTONE—A seedling of late Crawford which it resembles in every way, but tree is much hardier. A sure and heavy bearer of very rich yellowish and very red at the pit. Exceptionally rich when canned.

Also Crosby Engel's Mammoth, Fitzgerald, Mayflower, Old Mixon, Slappey and others.

A BARGAIN IN PEACH TREES

Owing to the very dry season we have a larger proportion of the 2-3 ft. size of peach trees. These are beautiful little trees with lots of fine fibrous roots and branched tops. If you can use a quantity of them we will make you a special low price. Now is the time to get a young peach orchard cheap.

Quinces — For Flavor

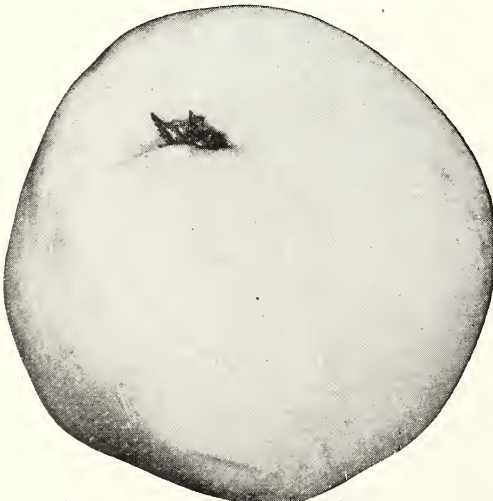
In Quinces we have a very desirable fruit. It is used a great deal for preserves and canning especially with other fruits. A small part of quince will impart the quince flavor to three or four times as many apples. Every planting should contain quinces; especially suited for yards and gardens as it makes a small ornamental tree.

BOURGEAT—Tree a remarkably strong grower. Fruit of large size, round; rich golden color; smooth; very tender when cooked.

CHAMPION—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, quality equally fine, and a long keeper; bears extremely young. Ripens late.

MEECH—The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

ORANGE (Apple)—Fruit large, round, with a short neck; color bright yellow; flesh firm and tough until cooked, when it becomes tender, juicy and of excellent flavor. We recommend the Orange as the best all around variety to plant.



Orange Quince

Always Room for Grapes

The vines come quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

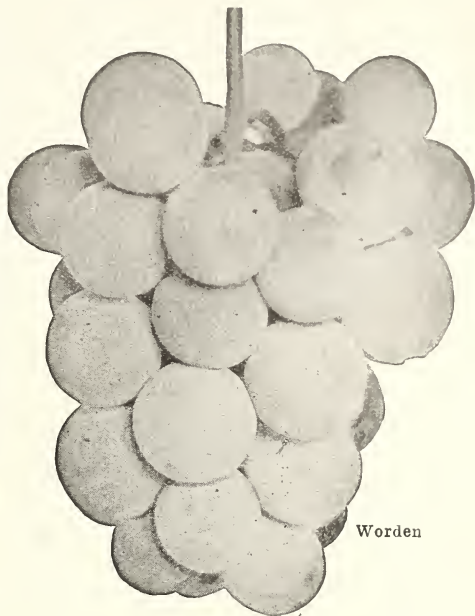
BRIGHTON—Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender and of the highest quality. Ripens one week earlier than Delaware. First of September.

THE CACO—A cross between Catawba and Concord, which has inherited the best characteristics of both parents developing a luscious fruit which ranks close to the greenhouse grown product in high quality and melting texture. In appearance it is one of the most beautiful of all hardy grapes, berries large, wine-red with abundant bloom carried in large compact bunches. It ripens in advance of Concord and is a strong vigorous grower.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Clusters large and handsome; berries large; nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh tender; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; strong vigorous grower, with healthy foliage; ripens very early; berries do not drop easily from clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection.

CATAWBA—Bunches and berries large, of copery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened. Last of September.

CONCORD—A popular variety, universally sweet. Bunch large, nearly black with bloom;



Worden



Brighton Grapes

healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh juicy and early. September.

DELAWARE—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small; compact, shouldered; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive. September.

DIAMOND—White; bunch large. Flesh tender, juicy with but little pulp. Vine a good grower with thick, healthy foliage; hardy and productive. September.

MOORE'S EARLY—A seedling of Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of Concord, and ten days earlier. In quality hardly to be distinguished from Concord. Bunch large, berries very large, black. August.

NIAGARA—Bunch medium to large, compact. Berry large, roundish, uniform, of pale greenish color; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive. September.

POCKLINGTON—It is a seedling from Concord; fruit a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large. First of September.

WORDEN—Bunches large, handsome, double shouldered; berries large, sweet. Being ten days earlier than Concord, it ripens well in cold localities; vine very thrifty and vigorous, perfectly hardy and a good bearer. Middle of September.

WYOMING—An early, light red grape with iron clad vine and foliage; always yielding enormous crops. It ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, although larger in bunch and berry.

Strawberries

To insure best results Strawberries should be freshly dug, packed by themselves and shipped by express. We never dig them till we are ready to ship and consequently have usually had good success even when we sent them by freight along with other stock. They should always be attended to and planted at once on receipt of goods. We grow eighteen or twenty of the best varieties and our list is changing most every year. Varieties with imperfect or pistillate flowers are marked "P", those with perfect or staminate flowers are marked "S". Where pistillate varieties are planted, every third or fourth row should be some staminate variety that blossoms at the same time, in order to produce plenty of pollen to fertilize the imperfect flowers of the pistillate sorts.

CHESAPEAKE (S)—The extra fine strawberry said to be the "best morsel man ever put into his mouth." Fruit dark red, large and very firm with the real strawberry flavor. A strong growing plant with heavy root system.

COOPER (S)—A remarkable new variety taking a lead in the large berried class. Fruit uniformly large, very sweet and ripening evenly. Begin to ripen early and continues over a long season. Plants very strong and heavily rooted. You should not fail to plant some of these.

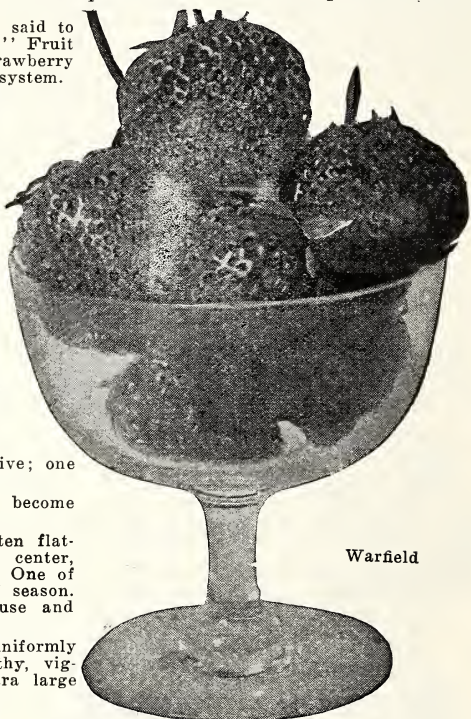
DUNLAP (S)—A well-tested, wonderfully productive variety, one of the safe sorts to plant anywhere and sure to take a high place among the prominent standard sorts. Plant resembles Warfield, rampant runner, should be restricted in its production of plants. Fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality; one of the best for canning; ripens early and continues a long time. It promises to stand at the head in its wonderful ability to ripen a good crop under all condition of drought or neglect.

GANDY (S)—Large, late, firm, bright crimson uniform in size and shape. Vigorous and productive; one of the best late varieties.

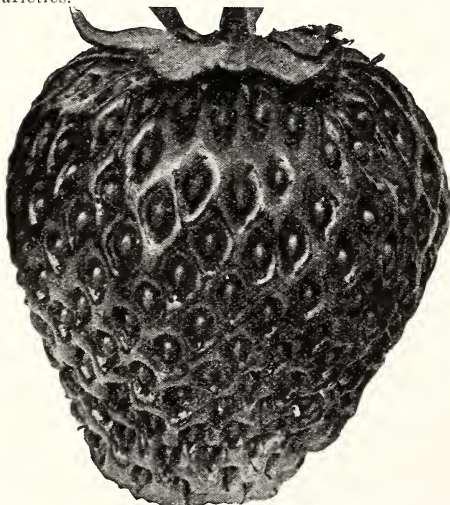
GIBSON (S)—Large, late, firm, bright crimson; become a strong rival to Dunlap.

GLEN MARY—Berries large to very large, often flattened, bright deep red on surface, light red to center, sweet, rich, good flavor. Season medium to late. One of the most productive and holds its size to end of season. Plant very vigorous. One of best for home use and near-by markets.

NICK OHMER (S)—Very large dark red, uniformly roundish conical, of excellent quality, very healthy, vigorous and productive. One of the very best extra large varieties.



Warfield



Cooper Strawberry

PREMIER—In this section the largest, most productive and best well tested early variety. Fruit highly colored, firm, a splendid shipper, of superb quality. Strong, clean foliage, plant grows and spreads over its load of fruit protecting it from sun scald and rot.

SAMPLE—A strong plant that succeeds well on nearly all soils and yields astonishing crops of uniformly large, fine berries, pointed conical, rich scarlet, firm and of fair quality. A money-maker for the marketman and destined to become one of the standard sorts. It is being planted in immense quantities.

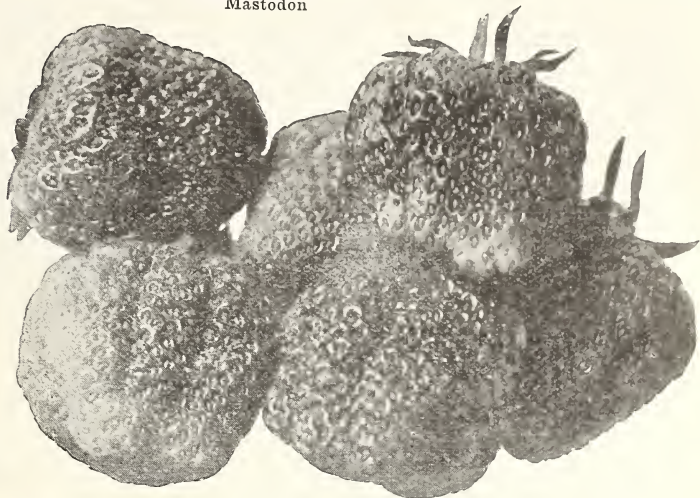
WARFIELD (P)—The great market berry of the central and northern part of the country. Famous for its flaming color, great firmness and unsurpassed flavor. Many hotels and restaurants in the great cities advertise Warfields strongly as one of the season's attractions, so much is for its fame for flavor and lusciousness. As a canning berry it has no superior and is a valuable shipper, comes in early and is enormously productive.

WM. BELT—Berries very large, conical, bright red, of good flavor. The plant is strong, healthy and very fruitful. Season medium to late.

EVERBEARING MASTODON STRAWBERRIES

Mastodon

In past years we have tested out many varieties of these everbearers. Most of them have been worthless, others have been fairly successful but it remained for the new variety, the Mastodon, to prove to us that it was so far ahead of all the other kinds of everbearing strawberries as to be really worth while. We were skeptical at first but to say that it has so far surpassed our expectations and produced such wonderful results as to surprise us would be to put it mildly.



New American

Mulberries

The Mulberry is valuable as an ornamental shade tree and the fruit is quite popular in many sections. It is especially valuable in poultry parks.

NEW AMERICAN—Large, productive and of fine quality. As good in every way as Downing and tree much hardier.

RHUBARB

MYATT—Early, very large, tender and delicately flavored; requires less sugar than other sorts.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Early large tender and delicately flavored.

ASPARAGUS

CONOVER—Very large size and of excellent quality; has superseded the old varieties.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL, PALMETTO and **WASHINGTON**—All of the best varieties.

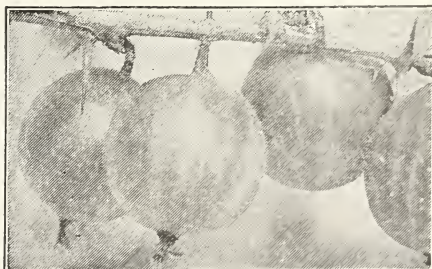
Gooseberries

Gooseberries should be planted in good, rich soil and well manured once a year. Pick regularly, thoroughly cutting out all dead wood and surplus branches. Plant in rows 4 feet to 6 feet apart in row. It is well to mulch heavily in the fall. Plants are hardy, rugged and easily grown.

DOWNING—Fruit larger than Houghton, roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft; juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive. The most popular variety for market growing.

HOUGHTON—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops and never mildews; fruit smooth; red, tender and very good; valuable.

JOSSLYN (Red Jacket)—An American seedling of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean healthy foliage.



Downing Gooseberries



Raspberries

Raspberries are one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown, are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out old and weak roots each year. Plant in good soil in hills about four feet apart. With a little care and attention they will produce large crops of berries. In large plantings it is advisable to plant them thickly the same as hedge row.

RED AND PURPLE VARIETIES

COLUMBIAN (Purple Cap)—The Columbian is a variety of the Shaffer type; of remarkable vigor and productiveness. It is very hardy and a rank, thrifty grower; propagates from the tips, same as black caps. Fruit very large and grows abundantly; very rich flavor, tart, a splendid berry for jelly, pies and for canning.

ST. REGIS—The so-called everbearing. It does produce some berries throughout the summer, and in the spring is an excellent producer. Quality very good.

HAYMAKER—A purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shaffer, and larger and firmer than either of those varieties; never crumbles, and stands up well in shipping. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market.

LATHAM—A new variety introduced in Minnesota. Perfectly hardy in that section. We believe this to be the very best red variety ever introduced. It is large size, very fine quality and very

productive. The Connecticut Agricultural College reports a yield of 5430 quarts per acre on a 3-year field against 3600 quarts per acre for Herbert and Cuthbert. It is firm and holds out in size throughout the season. While not introduced as an everbearer yet it usually bears some fruit all through the season.

Our plants are obtained direct from the introducer in Minnesota and are disease free.

BLACK CAPS

CUMBERLAND—The largest of all the black caps; coal black berries; very firm and quality of the very best; excellent shipper. Bush a strong grower, stocky canes and unusually prolific. Mid-season.

GREGG—One of the most valuable varieties of the black cap family; fruit larger than Mammoth Cluster, but not quite so good in quality; ripens some days later; hardy, a vigorous grower and great yielder.

NEW LOGAN—Here is the berry we have been seeking for years. As large as Gregg, earlier than Cumberland, and more productive than either. Resists drought perfectly and holds up well during the entire season, being far superior to Cumberland in that respect. More hardy in winter and less susceptible to disease than Cumberland. Has been thoroughly tested in this vicinity for a number of years and has held up to expectations in every case.



CUTHBERT—Leading late variety, all over the country. A very rank grower. Very productive. Fruit large and of good quality. If you want a good all round late red raspberry, plant the Cuthbert.

Blackberries

We grow our blackberry plants from root-cuttings, and in this way get plants with plenty of fibrous roots, which make sure the growing of the plant. In fruiting patches of blackberries there will spring up many plants from the root, and these are the plants that are usually dug up and sent out to the trade. They have but few, if any fibrous roots, and are much more apt to die when planted, and will not make the growth after planting that the plants will when grown from root-cuttings.

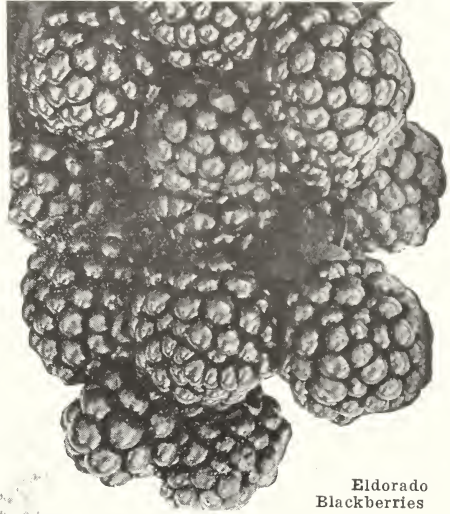
BLOWER—Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive, the finest quality and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Has produced 2694 berries on one bush, 2720 quarts on one-third acre. Large size, jet black, good shipper, best quality, unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort.

ELDORADO—A valuable new variety; fruit medium size, jet black, melting, sweet and rich, plant hardy and very productive.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core, half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short; exceedingly productive.

TAYLOR—One of the largest blackberries grown. Very productive, and as hardy as the Snyder.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—The best of the blackberry family. Berries are far larger and better than any blackberry; of unequalled excellence; sweet and luscious throughout, of brightest glossy black color. Its trailing habit renders it less liable to winter kill. Propagates from the tips. Plant in rows six feet apart and plant three feet apart in the row.



Eldorado
Blackberries

Currants Are Healthy

The currant is one of the most reliable of small fruits. They mature just before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being hardy, they do not winter



White Grape
Currants

kill, are easy of cultivation and require little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil. The market is never over-supplied. Prune out dead wood, and mulch heavily. If currant worms appear spray with arsenate of lead.

BLACK NAPLES—Very large, black; rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

CHERRY—Very large deep red; rather acid; bunches short, plants erect, vigorous and very productive.

FAY—Color deep red; great bearer; stems longer than Cherry, and berries hold their size to end of stem better. Quality first class; not quite so acid as Cherry; the best of all the red currants.

PERFECTION (Red)—This truly wonderful new currant has both large and extra good quality. Perfection healthy, a vigorous grower, and in fact an extra fine red currant in every way. Widely advertised all over the country.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large, yellowish white. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

WILDER—Very light; bright red and attractive; a splendid market sort; not so acid as most. Bush very productive; large bunches; ripens rather early; fruit keeps well.

RARE VARIETIES AND NOVELTIES

Here are some very rare varieties, some of which can be obtained only of The Fremont Nursery and none of which can be found readily anywhere.

MOERHEIMS BLUE SPRUCE—The most blue variety known. An improvement on Koster's. More intense blue, longer needles, covering the old growth more completely. A more compact tree. You must see these to appreciate their superiority. We can now furnish them in trees from 3½ to 4½ ft. high. Call and see them.

JAPANESE MAPLE, Variety AshioBeni—The best red of all the Japanese Maples, even including the Blood Leaf (*Atropurpurea*). Holds its red color till the frost kills the leaves. Stands the hot summer sun better. We can also furnish seedling Japan Maple, the kind that is usually on the market at present, at a much lower price, also Fringe Leaf.

VIBURNUM CARLESIA—A Pink Snowball, with delicate, waxy, sweet scented blooms. Outside of each floret pink, inside white on opening. Intensely fragrant. A few blooms will scent an entire room. Very beautiful and rare. Bush completely covered with blossoms in early spring. A pretty shrub when not in bloom. We have a limited number of these in large, strong bushes, 3 to 4 ft. high and about as broad across the top.

FRINGE LEAF and SINGLE PEONIES—A good stock of both. See Peony list.



Moerheim's Blue Spruce at our Nursery

SCHWEDLERS MAPLE—Very scarce. See description under Maples. We have some beautiful strong, straight, well-rooted trees 6 to 8 ft. and 8 to 10 ft.

MAGNOLIA—The beautiful and rare Japanese varieties are one of the most beautiful flower shows early in the spring and are much sought after. We are fortunate to have a few to offer.

SOULANGEANA NIGRA — Large dark red flowers blooming two weeks later than the white.



Viburnum Carlesii



Chinese Magnolia